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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF RICHARD CUMBERLAND, ESQ.

"When, from the date (September, 1804,) at which my history now pauses, I look forward through a period of more than seventy and two years, I discover nothing within my horizon of which to be vain glorious; no sudden heights to turn me giddy; no dazzling gleams of fortune's sunshine, to bewilder me; nothing but one long laborious track, not often strewed with roses, and thorny, cold and barren towards the conclusion of of it, where weariness wants repose, and age has need of comfort."

Memoirs of R. Cumberland, *written by himself.*

PERHAPS it is not possible to mention a literary name more justly entitled to the gratitude of this age, and the admiration of posterity, than that of the subject of the present biographical memoir. His works have been various, voluminous, valuable. There are, indeed, few readers to whom his writings are not intimately known, who have not been delighted with his wit, informed by his researches, and improved by his morality.

Richard Cumberland, son of Dr. Denison Cumberland, who successively filled the sees of Clonfert and Kilmore, in Ireland, by a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Richard Bentley, was born on the 19th of February, anno 1732, in the lodge of Trinity College, at Cambridge. He was lineally the child of learning. To his great grandfather, Dr. Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough in 1691, the world is indebted, among other of his learned productions, for the work entitled "De Legibuss Naturae:" with the acquirements of Dr. Bentley*, his maternal grandfather, the public has long since been acquainted: his father, Dr. Denison Cumberland, was a person of unostentatious erudition; and to his mother, the daughter of Bentley, he gratefully ascribes his progress in the cultivation of his mind.

It would be withholding from the reader a high gratification, and denying to an excellent mother the tribute due to her worth, not to detail, in the very words of filial sensibility, her exemplary conduct. "It was in the intervals from school," says Mr. Cumberland, "that my mother began to form both my taste and my ear for poetry, by employing me every evening to read to her, of which art she was a very able mistress. Our readings were, with very few exceptions, confined to the chosen plays of Shakspeare, whom she both admired and understood in the true spirit and sense of the author. Under her instruction I became passionately fond of these our evening entertainments; in the mean time she was attentive to model my recitation, and correct my manner, with exact precision. Her comments and illustrations were such aids to a pupil in poetry, as few could have given. What I could not else have understood, she could aptly explain; and what I ought to admire and feel, nobody could more happily select and recommend. I well remember the care she took to mark out for my observation the peculiar excellence of that unrivalled poet in the consistency and preservation of his characters, and wherever instances occurred, amongst the starts and sallies of his unfettered fancy, of the extravagant and false sublime, her discernment oftentimes prevented me from being so dazzled by the glitter of the period as to misapply my admiration and betray my want of taste. With all her father's (Bentley) criti-

* Mr. Cumberland has successfully endeavoured to rescue the character of Dr. Bentley from the aspersions thrown upon it by Pope, who perpetually misrepresented him as morose and petulent and odious.—"I had a [illegible]

cal acumen, she could trace and teach me to unravel all the meanders of his metaphor, and point out where it illuminated, or where it only loaded and obscured the meaning. These were happy hours, and interesting lectures to me; whilst my beloved father, ever placid and complacent, sat beside us, and took part in our amusement: his voice was never heard but in the tone of approbation; his countenance never marked but with the natural traces of his indelible and hereditary benevolence." Such were the characteristics of the gentility of the last age; characteristics, it is much to be feared, that will not long dignify the families in which they were formerly conspicuous. The revolution in modern manners is as alarming as in modern opinions. Alas! for *hereditary* honour, urbanity and benevolence! To the age of humanity and of dignified sentiment, that of meanness and ferocity seems fast succeeding.

After a preparatory training at the schools of Bury St. Edmund's and Westminster, young Cumberland was admitted, at the early age of fourteen, to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which Bentley was the master. Scarcely had he taken his batchelor's degree, and entered on a course of study previous to the examination for fellowships, when an invitation from Lord Halifax, to become the confidential secretary of that nobleman, induced him suddenly to relinquish the peaceful pursuits of literature, and engage himself, though as a subaltern, in the ranks of politics and diplomacy. This change, however, proved as disadvantageous to his fortunes as it was uncongenial with his inclination. He who, honourably zealous of treading in the track marked out to him by illustrious ancestors, had been desirous of reflecting the dignity of ecclesiastical honours, found himself at once plunged into the bustle and chicanery of the world.

Among the benefits Mr. Cumberland obtained by his connection with his first patron, is to be enumerated his introduction to Lord Melcombe, more extensively known by his original name of Bubb Dodington. Having previously been appointed Crown Agent for the province of Nova-Scotia, Mr. C. married his cousin, Miss Ridge; vacating, at the same time, in consequence of his marriage, the lay-fellowship to which the society of Trinity had then recently elected him.

Our author's first legitimate drama, "The banishment of Cicero," was

says Mr. C. at p. 7, "somewhat older than myself. Had there been any of that sternness in my grandfather, which is so falsely imputed to him, it may well be supposed we should have been awed into silence in his presence, to which we were admitted every day. Nothing can be further from the truth; he was the unwearied patron and promoter of all our childish sports and sallies; at all times ready to detach himself from any topic of conversation, to take an interest and bear his part in our amusements. The eager curiosity natural to our age, and the questions it gave birth to, so teazing to many parents, he, on the contrary, attended to and encouraged, as the claims of infant reason never to be evaded or abused; strongly recommending, that to all such enquiries answer should be given according to the strictest truth, and information dealt to us in the clearest terms, as a sacred duty never to be departed from. I have broken in upon him many a time in his hours of study, when he would put his book aside, ring his hand-bell for his servant, and be lead to his shelves to take down a picture-book for my amusement. I do not say that his good-nature always gained it's object, as the pictures which his books generally supplied me with were anatomical drawings of dissected bodies, very little calculated to communicate delight; but he had nothing better to produce; and surely such an effort on his part, however unsuccessful, was no feature of a cynic: a cynic should be made of sterner stuff." At a subsequent part of his "Memoirs," Mr. Cumberland adds the following merited encomium on the critic:—"In almost every margin," speaking of his library, "I recognised the hand-writing of my grandfather Bentley; and wherever I traced his remains, they were sure guides to direct and gratify me in my fondness for philological researches."

published in 1761. It had been refused a representation by Garrick; and the writer of it has since admitted, that the subject was not favourable, nor the execution commendable.

Lord Halifax being some time after appointed to the viceroyship of Ireland, Mr. Cumberland accompanied him on that establishment. Here he passed the most propitious era of his political life. Without sordidly augmenting his own fortune, he interceded for the promotion of several of his relations; and he obtained for his father, Dr. Denison Cumberland, an Irish mitre. The promotion of his father led him annually to make visits to Clonfert, while the bishop lived. To these excursions we owe the inimitable character of O'Flaharty, in "The West Indian," and, among many other traits of humour, the following amusing anecdotes. "When I accompanied my mother," continues Mr. C. "from Clonfert to Dublin, my father having gone before, we passed the night at Killbeggan, where Sir Thomas Cuffe (knighted in a frolic by Lord Townshend) kept the inn. A certain Mr. Geoghegan was extremely drunk, noisy, and brutally troublesome to Lady Cuffe, the hostess: Thomas O'Rourke was with us, and being much scandalised with the behaviour of Geoghegan, took me aside, and in a whisper said—"Squire, will I quiet this same Mr. Geoghegan?" when I replied—"By all means; but how is it to be done? Tom produced a knife of formidable length, and demanded—"Haven't I got this? And won't this do the job; and hasn't he wounded the woman of the inn with a shopping knife, and what is this but a knife, and wou'dn't it be a good deal to put him to death like a mad dog? Therefore, 'Squire, do you see, if it will pleasure you and my lady there above stairs, who is ill enough, God knows, I'll put this knife into that same Mr. Geoghegan's ribs, and be off the next moment on the grey mare; and isn't she in the stable? Therefore only say the word, and I'll do it."—We arrived safe in Dublin, leaving Mr. Geoghegan to get sober at his leisure, and dismissing O'Rourke to his quarters at Clonfert."

Though his connexion with Lord Halifax was not lasting, it imparted many advantages to the subject of this memoir. It introduced him to a nearer acquaintance with men and things, it afforded him leisure to pursue his favourite studies, it extended the circle of his friends, and, on these accounts, qualified him for aspiring to the station he has long held in the republic of letters.

His next dramatic production was "The Summer's Tale." To the epilogue of the comedy entitled "The Brothers," which followed shortly after, wherein he elegantly complimented Garrick, he was indebted for his subsequent intimacy with that great actor, who had at first declared himself unfavourable to his pretensions. Being now happily on terms with our British Roscius, Mr. Cumberland was enabled to assert his claims as a dramatist, by the favourable representation of his principal comedy, "The West Indian," which was exhibited in 1771. Of this production, by which the dramatic reputation of Cumberland became established, we shall here insert the author's narrative.

"The production of a new play," observes Mr. Cumberland, "was in those days an event of much greater attraction than, from it's frequency, it is now become, so that the house was taken to the back rows of the front boxes for several nights in succession before that of its representation; yet in this interval I offered to give its produce to Garrick for a picture that hung over his chimney-piece in Southampton-street, and was only a copy from a "Holy Family" of Andrea del Sarto: he would have closed with me upon the bargain, but that the picture had been a present to him from Lord Baltimore. My expectations did not run very high when I made this offer.—"A rumour had gone about, that the character which gave its title to the comedy was satirical; of course, the gentlemen who came under that description, went down to the theatre in great strength, very naturally disposed to chastise the author for his malignity, and their phalanx was not a little formidable. Mrs. Cumberland and I sat with Mr. and Mrs. Garrick in their private box. When

the prologue-speaker had gone the length of the four first lines, the tumult was excessive; and the interruption held so long, that it seemed doubtful if the prologue would be suffered to proceed. Garrick was much agitated. He observed to me, that the appearance of the house, particularly in the pit, was more hostile than he had ever seen it. It so happened, that I did not at that moment feel the danger which he seemed to apprehend; and I remarked to him that the very first word which discovered Belcour's character to be friendly would turn the clamour for us, and so far I regarded the impetuosity of the audience as a symptom in our favour. Whilst this was passing between us, order was loudly issued for the prologue to begin again; and in the delivery of a few lines more than they had already heard, they seemed reconciled to wait the development of a character, from which they were told to expect—

"Some emanations of a noble mind."

"Their acquiescence, however, was not set off with much applause; it was a suspicious truce, a sullen kind of civility, that did not promise more favour than we could earn: but when the prologue came to touch upon the major, and told his countrymen in the galleries, that

—"His heart can never trip'—

they, honest souls, who had hitherto been treated with little else but stage-kicks-and-cuffs for their entertainment, sent up such a hearty crack, as plainly told us we had not indeed 'little cherubs,' but lusty champions, 'who sat up aloft,'—Of the subsequent success of this lucky comedy, there is no occasion for me to speak; eight-and-twenty successive nights it went without the buttress of an after-piece, which it was not then the practice of attaching to a new play. Such was the good fortune of an author who happened to strike upon a popular and taking plan, for certainly the moral of 'The West Indian' is not quite unexceptionable; neither is the dialogue above the level of others of the same author, which have been much less favoured. The snarlers snapped at it, but they never set their teeth in the right place; I do not think I am very vain, when I say that I could have taught them better. Garrick was extremely kind, and threw his shield before me more than once, as the St. James's evening paper could have witnessed. My property in the piece was reserved for me with the greatest exactness*; the charge of the house, upon the author's nights, was then only 60*l.*—I sold the copyright to Griffin, in Catherine-street, for 150*l.* and if he told the truth, when he boasted of having vended 12,000 copies, he did not make a bad bargain; and if he made a good one, which it is pretty clear he did, it is not quite so clear that he deserved it: he was a sorry fellow! I paid respectful attention to all the floating criticisms that came within my reach, but I found no opportunities of profiting by their remarks, and very little cause to complain of their personalities; in short, I had more praise than I merited, and less cavilling than I expected."

Though Halifax was made Secretary of State on his return from Ireland, Mr. Cumberland obtained no higher place than that of Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations, which he held till its suppression by Mr. Burke's Economical Bill, when he is stated to have retired on a pension.

Between the years 1772 and 1776, our dramatist produced "The Fashionable Lover," "The Fate of Pandora, or a Trip to Newmarket," "The Choleric Man," "The Battle of Hastings," and a small volume of Odes, printed in 4to. Of these performances the comedy of "The Fashionable Lover" is certainly to be preferred. In point of composition, the author places it above that of "The West Indian;" and describes it, in other respects, as "a drama of a moral, grave, and tender cast, with sentiments laudably directed against national prejudice, breach of trust, seduction, gaming, and general dissipation."

Soon after the death of Lord Halifax, Mr. Cumberland became attached to Lord Sackville, more dis-

* See Universal Magazine for May, 1806, p. 425.

tinguished as Lord George Germaine. Through the friendly interest of this nobleman, then at the head of that board, he was appointed Secretary to the Colonial Department. The connection between Lord Sackville and Mr. Cumberland, founded on a basis honourable to both parties, was not to be affected by the usual vicissitudes of humanity. During the year 1785 Mr. Cumberland published a character of his deceased friend, Lord Viscount Sackville, which he has again traced, and preserved in his "Memoirs."

About 1780 Mr. Cumberland, in consequence of advices which he felt himself empowered to communicate to Government, was selected for a political mission to the Spanish Minister, Count Florida Blanca, at Madrid. It is on this part of his story that our author has most expatiated; the narrative of his journey, reception, and conduct in this affair, constitute not the least interesting portion of his volume. His embassy, since so it must be considered, though he was not ostensibly and openly accredited by his employers, was abruptly terminated, on grounds, according to his statement, invidiously presented against him. How Count Florida Blanca could inform him, when he was quitting Spain, that "he would be *abandoned and deceived* by his employers, seems as unaccountable as any proceeding to be found in the annals of diplomacy. Equally remarkable were the assurances of that minister, that though the English Court was regardless of its honour, the King of Spain was so jealous of his, that he could not let him suffer by having come to his court: and, since he (the Count) could assure Mr. C. that his own Government would never reimburse to him the paltry consideration of his expenses, the King of Spain would pay them himself!

This, however, was a compensation of which Mr. Cumberland could not consistently accept. He submitted a memoir or statement of his claims to Lord North, and, though his demands were neglected, sought the private acquaintance, and secured the friendship of that nobleman. Still he states a debt of 4,500*l.* due to him from the English Government, though, at his setting out for Spain, "he had the positive pledge of the Treasury, through Mr. Robinson, for replacing every draft he should make on his banker; and a very large sum was named, as applicable at his discretion, if the service should require it." Towards this end, notwithstanding such solemn assurances, only 1000*l.* were advanced. He "embraced ruin in his own country, to preserve his honour as a subject of it; selling every acre of his hereditary estate, jointered on his wife by marriage settlement, who generously concurred in the sacrifice, which his improvident reliance on the faith of Government compelled him to make." Who but will participate in the just regret expressed by the agent on this occasion? —At the loss, be it remembered, not of salary, but of money of his own actually expended, not one farthing of which, conformably with the ominous prediction of Count Florida Blanca, appears in any way to have been reimbursed! Surely some measure, even at this distance from the time of the transaction, ought to be devised for awarding justice to his claims upon Government.

His residence in Spain has afforded Mr. Cumberland means of communicating many curious anecdotes, and spirited remarks. His Sketches of the Spanish Grandees, of Count Kaunitz, of the Tiranna, the Siddons of Spain, and his relation of the attempt made by a monk to poison him, are highly interesting. On his return to England, (1782) Mr. Cumberland published, in two volumes, a work entitled "Anecdotes of Eminent Painters in Spain, during the 16th and 17th Centuries." It was at this period that the demolition of the Board of Trade took place, and when Mr. Cumberland, in aggravation, as it were, of his late disappointments, was deprived of his secretaryship, on a compensation scarcely amounting to half of the original stipend.

Upon this diminished income he retired with his family to Tunbridge Wells, where he has since generally resided, and where he has filled the honourable situation of Major Commandant of the Tunbridge Volunteers. Having, during the previous

year, brought upon the stage his tragedy of "The Mysterious Husband," and addressed a letter to the Bishop of Landaff (Dr. Watson) respecting ecclesiastical grievances; he produced, 1785, "The Carmelite;" a comedy, called "The Natural Son;" and the first of the Series of Volumes entitled "The Observer;" he had, soon after his return from Ireland, published a pamphlet vindicatory of Dr. Bentley, from what he conceived Bishop Lowth's "flippancy," by whom the learned detector of Phalaris had been illiberally attacked. To the papers composing "The Observer," a work that is now extended to five volumes, abounding with erudition and information, and written with uncommon taste, Mr. Cumberland will be principally indebted for his durable fame. "The Mysterious Husband," though a well-devised, and well-constructed piece, is certainly much inferior to the tragedy of "The Carmelite." This tragedy possessed at first many adventitious attractions. It was, as Mr. Cumberland remarks, "most ably supported by Mrs. Siddons," who then wore the charm of novelty; "and who took the part of the Lady of St. Valori, and also spoke the Epilogue. She played inimitably." Mr. Kemble, also, "who was in the commencement of his career, and appeared in the character of the Youthful Montgomeri," presented to the view of the spectators, "in full stature and complete maturity, one of the finest forms that probably was ever exhibited on any stage." Mr. Cumberland was successively author of the comedy of "The Impostors," and of a respectable novel, in two volumes, entitled "Arundel." Speaking of one of his best latter comedies, "The Jew," 1794, undertaken by him with the view of abating the prejudices entertained against the Jewish character, Mr. Cumberland assures us, contrary to current report, that the Israelites never tendered him any acknowledgement for this his exertion of Christian benevolence in their favour.

In 1792, appeared the epic*, entitled "Calvary, or the Death of Christ," a poem, in eight books. Of a production that has been so ably investigated, and so powerfully recommended by the discriminating mind of Dr. Nathan Drake, in his "Literary Hours," it is not requisite that an elaborate criticism should now be entered upon. The author appears gratified with the success of this effort of his muse, and the public, by whom the claims to literary distinction must be finally decided, stamped it with approbation. It certainly is a high and honourable exertion of intelect. The attempt was in itself so arduous, so much beyond the comprehension of ordinary understandings, and the grasp of ordinary genius, that it would have been some honour merely not to have failed in its accomplishment.

The novel of "Henry, 1795, in four volumes, is a work that does not discredit the talents of an experienced writer. During this year, Mr. Cumberland submitted to the public, two comedies, "The Wheel of Fortune," and "First Love." The first of these productions still keeps possession of the stage. It is the most popular of our author's last dramas; and, while Kemble is the representative of Penruddock, it will retain its peculiar attraction. Justice forbids us to expatiate, in terms of commendation, on the subsequent efforts of his dramatic pen. The list given by Mr. Cumberland of his unpublished dramas, is extensive. These, together with other literary speculations, he has, in the event of his decease, committed for publication to Sir James Bland Burges, Mr. Rogers†, and Mr. Richard Sharpe, who are by him fully and exclusively entrusted with the selection and arrangement of his posthumous publications.

It would be unpardonable to close the narrative of Mr. Cumberland's dramatic labours, without stating what he has advanced respecting the character of his Fretful Plagiary, in "The Critic," as designed for him,

* This poem was first published in one quarto volume. It has since assumed the popular form of foolscap, and embellished with plates, is now in the fifth edition, in two elegant volumes.

† Author of the Pleasures of Memory.

by Mr. Sheridan.—"It is not," says Mr. Cumberland, "my single misfortune to have been accused of vanity, which I did not feel; of satires, which I did not write; and of invectives which I disdained even to meditate. It stands recorded of me, in a Review, to this hour, that on the first night of "The School for Scandal," I was overheard in the lobby, endeavouring to decry and cavil at that excellent comedy. I gave my accuser proof positive that I was at Bath during the time of its first run, never saw it during its first season, and exhibited my pocket-journal in confirmation of my *alibi*; the gentleman was convinced of my innocence, but as he had no opportunity of correcting his libel, every body that read it remains convinced of my guilt. Now as none, who ever heard my name, will fail to suppose I must have said what is imputed to me, in bitterness of heart, not from defect of head, this false aspersion of my character was cruel and injurious in the extreme. I hold it right to explain that the reviewer I am speaking of has been long since dead." Such are often the unworthy and lamentable consequences of the misrepresentations of writers for periodical works, whether originating in ignorance or malice, and whether disseminated through diurnal, or monthly, or quarterly, or annual publications. It is an abuse which calls loudly for some adequate remedy, if any can be applied, which is of the utmost importance in the present state of society, and which, at all events, cannot much longer be tolerated by individuals. Our licentiousness will destroy our liberty. Better is that community in which every thing is restricted, than where all things are permissable.

Not the least desirable portion of Mr. Cumberland's life appears to have been the years that he passed in the society of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, Foote, Samuel Johnson, and Goldsmith. He had also the merit of introducing Henderson to the British Roscius. With the eccentric Soame Jenyns he seems to have been particularly diverted. "He was the man (Jenyns) who bore his part in all societies with the most even temper, and undisturbed hilarity. He came into your house at the very moment you had put upon your card; he dressed himself, to do your party honour, in all the colours of the jay, his lace, indeed, had long lost its lustre, but his coat had faithfully retained its cut since the days when gentlemen wore embroidered figured velvets, with short sleeves, boot cuffs, and buckram skirts. As nature had cast him in the exact mode of an ill-made pair of stiff stays, he followed her so close in the fashion of his coat, that it was doubted if he did not wear them; because he had a protuberant wen just under his poll, he wore a wig that did not cover above half his head. His eyes were protruded like the eyes of a lobster, and yet there was room between one of these and his nose for another wen, that added nothing to his beauty; yet I heard this good man very innocently remark, when Gibson published his history, that 'he wondered any body so ugly could write a book!' Such (adds our author) was the exterior of a man who was the charm of the circle, and gave a zest to every company he came into."

Mr. Cumberland has recorded some ludicrous anecdotes of Foote; Garrick he has delineated rather as a player than as a man. Of Goldsmith, we are assured that "he was tenacious to a ridiculous extreme, of certain pretensions that did not, and by nature could not, belong to him; and at the same time, inexcusably careless of the fame which he had powers to command; that his table talk was like that of a parrot, whilst he wrote like Apollo. What foibles he had he took no pains to conceal; the good qualities of his heart were too frequently obscured by the carelessness of his conduct, and the frivolity of his manners." Johnson is thus particularized:—"Anecdotes of times passed, scenes of his own life," says Mr. Cumberland, "characters of humourists, enthusiasts, crack-brained projectors, and a variety of strange beings, that he had met with when detailed by him at length, and garnished by those episo-

dical remarks, sometimes comic, sometimes grave, which he could throw in with infinite fertility of fancy, were a treat which, though not always to be purchased for five-and-twenty cups of tea, I have often had the happiness to enjoy for less than half the number. He was easily led into topics; it was not easy to turn him from them; but who would wish it? If a man wanted to shew himself off by getting up and riding upon him, he was sure to run restive and kick him: neither did he always like to be over-fondled."—These are among the numerous portraits of character with which Mr. Cumberland has enriched and embellished the narrative of his life. He sits down his reader with the people of a past age, familiarises him with their feelings and habits, and makes him one of the coterie with which he has himself associated.

Must he not reflect with complacency and pride on the splendid track over which he has passed? Must he not recollect, with mingled emotions of exultation and regret, the eminent persons with whom he had the felicity to be so intimately connected? He has parted with his seniors and contemporaries: he lives in a new world, the witness of a new state of things, to receive the respectful homage of his juniors in the order of existence, of those to whom he must be known chiefly by his writings. But he is satisfied with this allotment. "It is to the honour of the present time," says Mr. Cumberland, adverting to a preceding generation of authors, "that an era of candour and human kindness has succeeded to one that was scandalously its opposite." While anticipating the approbation which posterity will bestow on his works, may he long continue to experience all the happiness that he is capable of finding in the admiration and attention of the present age!

LUCUBRATIONS OF AN IDLER.

The breed of snow-white sheep, so highly celebrated by the ancient poets for their superior qualities, and for being washed in the River Galesus, is no longer in existence. Almost all the sheep in the neighbourhood of Tarentum are black! The occasion of this reverse is not evident. The country people imagine a certain herb which grows in that district poisons a white sheep, while it is innoxious to a black one. This conjecture of course is not worthy of notice; and it only remains to add this great change to the ample catalogue of alterations since the days of our classic bards. With this we may mention *Calypso*, now no longer a blooming retreat for Homer's Goddess. In vain, in that wretched and comfortless isle would she look for trees ever blossoming, and nymphs ever lovely. Dreary, forlorn, and hopeless, in vain would she seek a cavern in which to hide her head. Scylla and Charybdis have lost their terrors; nay, the very remembrance of that prodigious vortex, so horrible in poetry, is obliterated in the neighbourhood. On the scite of Cicero's villa is raised the melancholy habitation of some dominican friars; and the Tarpeian Rock, no longer formidable to the enemies of their country, raises an elevation of some six or seven feet above the humble level of a *cabbage garden!*

P. P. Rubens was buried in a little chapel, which still belongs to his family, in the great church at Antwerp. His monument is of marble, and is executed with considerable ability. Over the altar is a picture by his own hand, representing the infant Jesus on the knee of his holy Mother. This picture, which is by many conceived the master-piece of the immortal Rubens, was in a high state of preservation when inspected by an ingenious traveller a few years back. The design is admirably conceived. The countenance of the Virgin is at once expressive of majesty and simplicity. St. George and St. Jerome, accompanied by two lovely women, are near the Virgin; the two females are portraits of the two beautiful wives of the classical artist. An engraving was made from this picture, after the death of the painter, by *P. Pontius*. An epitaph was composed for Rubens by his intimate friend *Gervates*. This performance is, however, so contemptible, that it was not placed over the sacred ashes of the great painter till the year 1755.

ON HUMANITY TO BEASTS, POPULAR SPORTS AND PUGILISM.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WE are informed by the public prints, that Dr. Bardsley has lately laid before the Philosophical Society of Manchester, an elaborate paper on the use and abuse of popular sports and exercises, as a national object. The doctor, in his disquisition on the various sports or modes of amusement adopted by both the ancients and moderns, very humanely and rationally condemns all such as cannot be exercised without wanton cruelty and injustice, ranging in this class particularly the baiting of animals. Those sports which are free from such objection have found an able advocate in Dr. Bardsley, who farther seems to entertain a very good opinion of and even strongly to recommend the exercise of the pugilistic school, to be ranked, in his opinion, among those athletic exercises which impart address and strength to the body, and confer courage and fortitude on the mind. The doctor even goes so far as to say—"The government that should attempt, with a despotic and severe authority, to contract the exertions of self-confidence and a moderate exercise of just resentment, could only expect to rule over a nation of slaves." After reprobating in severe and proper terms the inhuman and disgusting barbarity of American boxing, he observes as a striking fact: "That in those parts of this kingdom where pugilism is least practised, and where personal disputes are decided by the exertions of savage strength and ferocity, a fondness for barbarous and bloody sports prevails. In some parts of Lancashire, bull-baiting and man-slaying are common practices. There is no established rule of honour to save the weak from the strong." Hence Dr. Bardsley would have boxing encouraged. He suggests, that in public schools and large manufactories, some pains might be taken to introduce the system of boxing, and the laws of honour by which it is regulated.

In justice to Mr. Lawrence, it ought to be stated, that the above sentiments were published by him some years since in his Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses; a work, indeed, generally esteemed of the curious and eccentric kind, but which nevertheless is obviously the result of a whole life of practice, and governed throughout by the genuine principles of humanity. The work, it must be allowed, is of rather too free a cast for the precisian; but surely a strong practical inculcation of the general duties of justice and humanity, and of the sacred rights of property, ought with Englishmen to weigh something in the balance against a few irregular flights from the beaten track. The substance must surely be of as much consequence as the shadow, at least to those whose humane feelings and sense of justice are of the real and substantial, not of the secondary and pretended kind. As far as the writer of this article has either read or inquired, Mr. Lawrence's book is purely original on the subject of justice to brute animals, no author before him, whether ancient or modern, having attempted to *discriminate* on the case; and without due discrimination all opinions and practices on the subject, besides being useless, have the dangerous tendency of inspiring ridicule and aversion, and of thereby increasing tenfold the sufferings of these miserable victims which it might be sincerely intended to relieve. For example, what possible degree of reason, common sense, or utility, can exist in jumbling together, in a general lumping condemnation, the fair and legitimate contentions of horses in the race, and of men on the pugilistic stage, with the foul play and the infernal torments with which the lives of poor animals, endowed perhaps with the most exquisite feelings, are gradually worried out by a mob of cold-blooded cowards, and stupid, heedless and thick-skulled fools? Mr. Lawrence has warmly recommended what he has denominated *the rights of beasts*, meaning, it is to be presumed, their claims on the justice and humanity of man, to the legislature of the country; and it must have given him great satisfaction to find, that the magistracy of the metropolis have since taken

those rights into their especial protection, and that, in consequence, no brutal proprietor of an animal can now torture it with impunity, under the old, senseless pretence, that it is his own property. The country magistrates, it is fervently to be hoped, will universally follow this laudable and humane example. In this work will be also found an interesting estimate of the pretensions of our various veterinary writers, and of the comparative merits of the old and new veterinary schools.

The following extract, Mr. Editor, I should beg leave to recommend to a place in your entertaining and instructive Miscellany, with the additional request of a grain of allowance for a free sentence or two, which would not perhaps readily pass muster before a meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

"The noble old English custom of fighting with those natural weapons, the fists, now fashionably styled PUGILISM, stands with me in the same predicament as the last subject, namely, it has no immediate relation to our treatment of brute animals; but the reader will find by what follows, that boxing is a theme which I should very reluctantly have passed unnoticed. On its principle not a word need be said, that being perfectly unexceptionable, at least on this side the millennium, when the saints will, in troth, have infinitely more agreeable recreation, and when the chaunting three or four staves of a spiritual song will be held a far superior gratification to the receiving as many sound douces on the chops in a sparring match. The practice of English boxing is equally unexceptionable with the principle, being so strictly consonant with the rules of justice and morality, as to form one of the greatest glories of the country. I know not whether it be committing myself to say, that an English blackguard learns more humanity and good morals in seeing a regular boxing match than it is probable he would in hearing five dozen of sermons. The appointment of umpires and seconds, the shaking of hands previous to the set-to, as much as to say, we mean to contend fairly and like men; the general solicitude and caution in the spectators, that perfect equity take place between the contending parties, that no foul blow be struck, and that the fallen and the vanquished be protected; and lastly, the parting salute, when the conqueror seems generously to have divested himself of the haughtiness of triumph, the conquered to have resigned with a natural and manly submission, and both to have disburthened their hearts of all malice or appetite of revenge, is, upon the whole, and in all its parts, so excellent a practical system of ethics, as no other country can boast, and has chiefly contributed to form the characteristic humanity of the English nation."—*Vol. ii. p.* 29. *Philosoph. and Pract. Treat. on Horses.*

"The magistrates of our own country will, I hope, be wary in their attempts to restrain the privileges of Englishmen, even in their contentions. Granting it true, that boxing has such an important moral effect upon the vulgar mind, it were surely an impolitic step to discourage it, in compliment to fanaticism, hypocrisy, or mistaken ideas of humanity. Public encouragement it needs none, being, as it were, bound up in the very nature of the English people, amongst whom there are to be found, at every period, individuals enough, emulous of patronizing the pugilistic art; yet to keep alive an art, schools and practice are required. In countries where commerce and manufactures universally prevail, habits of delicacy, the love of ease, and an inaptitude for defence, will invariably be induced with length of time; amongst the inhabitants of such countries, it must be madness to check the principle of a martial spirit, under any legitimate form.

"I shall decline the inquiry, how far the practice of pugilism would be consistent with our established ideas of gentility, but hold myself warranted by reason (all the warrant which ought to be required in any possible case) strongly to recommend the manly exercise of the pugilistic school to all ranks. Nothing contributes more to brace the sinews, open the chest, and to impart a firm and vigorous tone to the whole body, at the same time, affording a very agreeable exercise of the mental faculties,

It forms an erect and graceful carriage, and produces that ease and adroitness in the use of the limbs, in which many people are naturally so deficient. In fine, the art of manual defence supplies the want of bodily strength, and may oftentimes prove an excellent shield to a weak man against casual and vulgar aggression.

"I have attempted, and I hope have succeeded in the proof, that neither pleasure nor profit, in anywise, require us to dispense with the laws of justice and humanity, since those laws taken even in the strictest sense of necessity impede neither; and that it is a wretched mistake to dignify with the name of pleasure those phrenzical emotions which arise in the mind, at witnessing the distresses and tortures of other creatures. Those who are so ready to condemn a man for uttering truths, seem unconscious, and ought to be reminded, that they are casting reflections upon nature herself. The small prospect of immediate concurrence and success, ought not to deter the moralist, whose gratification and reward properly subsists in the simple performance of the duty. The prejudices and errors of the human mind must be worn away gradually, and by the constant attrition of just moral argumentation."

"Like marble statues rubb'd in pieces
With gallantry of pilgrim's kisses."

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I am, Sir, &c. &c.

DISCRIMINATOR.

ESSAY ON FRIENDSHIP.

"Without friends the world is but a wilderness." BACON.

SUCH were the sentiments of a philosopher profoundly acquainted with the human passions, and well experienced in the various vicissitudes of life. My Lord Verulam is no common authority. His philological, his moral, and his philosophical researches are not merely the effusions of a subtle or restless mind. His precepts flow from the purest fountain of wisdom; to elucidate which, be it our study to inquire into the true nature of friendship, to examine its influences as it regards society, and its effects on the human mind, abstractedly. The task is pleasing and instructive.

The two leading principles in man are, self-love and reason, they are both necessary. Self-love is evidently the stronger, because it is the spring of motion, and the moving principle requires most action. Its object is nigh, and sees immediate advantage, whereas, reason is formed to compare, check, and advise, and its prospect lies at a distance. Still, however, these two principles are so interwoven with the passions, that the ends of Providence are thereby answered. Hence the necessity of that friendship which comprehends gratitude, prudence, benevolence, charity, and love. Friendship must therefore be a virtue, because its fruit is the essence of philanthropy; and a Christian grace, inasmuch as charity is the universal cement of true religion.

Establishing this incontrovertible axiom, we easily discover that the world would indeed "be a wilderness without this divine sympathy, the offspring of charity, sweetner of life, and solder of society." Friendship is the best gift of charity. The heart cannot taste any real happiness if the seeds of benevolence are not cherished in it. Love is the produce, love to God, and charity to men. Such a principle too is evidently the sweetner of life, because from this source flow rivers of goodness for the benefit and well being of mankind. This it is that assisteth the poor in their trouble, that cherishes the helpless orphan and widow, that comforteth suffering virtue, that hath a noble effect upon all accidents and conditions, that relieves our cares, raiseth our hopes, and abates our fears; in fine, it is this that rejoiceth in the prosperity and happiness of all mankind. Friendship is no less the "solder of society." No harmony can subsist without it. Extinguish this lively quality, and you destroy sincerity and justice. Friendship believeth not the tales of envy, nor repeateth the slanders of malevolence. It forgives the injuries of men, it knows not revenge and malice. The anxieties of men excite the compassion of friendship, and it delights in alleviating the burthen of their misfortunes.

Friendship is a most endearing and expansive deity. That which promoteth good is of itself good, and it behoveth man to be friendly to all his fellow-creatures, in truth, it is his interest to be so, and notwithstanding the subtilty of some reasoners, philanthropy will ever be found a virtue of the first class. Let us but for a moment seriously consider our wants and imperfections, and contemplate the wisdom and goodness of our Creator, who has endowed us with every faculty, and placed us in society to receive and confer reciprocal helps, and mutual obligations. Let us deduce conferences therefrom, and see how infinitely we owe every enjoyment to the assistance of others. Hence too we perceive the immutable bonds of society, and are convinced that we form a small but extraordinary balance in the scale of Omnipotence.

Having thus expatiated on that friendship which is charity in common, it remains to shew the ever-blossoming beauties of individual friendships, from pratling infancy to youth's gay fruits, from thence to more mature and sober manhood, and from thence to that venerable stage of life, old age.

When we take a retrospect of our actions in infancy, a thousand little endearing incidents present themselves: such as the calm scenes where we so often had many a simple innocent sport, when nature pleaseth, and our fluttering heart promised more than even fancy drew. O! how delicious to think on past friendships formed at school, when the heart's light joy diffuseth a playful happiness all around, and each little palpitating breast felt delights unutterable. The time has gone by, but the enchanting scene lives in memories liveliest hues.

Gracious God! the recollection of past times bursts upon our minds with a tearful remembrance, and calls forth from the soul a thousand sensations pregnant with pleasure and with sorrow.

—"O! then the longest Summer's day
Seem'd too, too much in haste, still the full heart
Had not imparted half, 'twas happiness
Too exquisite to last."

Youth is a time when the faculties are in full vigour, and the passions impetuous. The dictates of reason are now too often unattended to, yet moments of consideration intrudes. In this state of mind it behoves us to reflect on the principles of our intimates and friends. A very great and important advantage of friendship is the opportunity it gives to us for knowledge or good advice. Impressions made at this period are indelible? the heart being warm and tremblingly alive to generous emotions. "It is now we imbibe those principles which must ultimately regulate our conduct, and fix the colour of our future years." Hence also the vast importance of discreet and proper friendships, of cementing, as it were, a generosity of thought with an aptitude for justice and virtue. In fact, friendship can scarcely exist where virtue is not the foundation. Good and wise men can only be real friends, the giddy and thoughtless may for a while be tolerable companions, but it is our duty to avoid their excesses. Absorbed in the maze of idleness, or of dissipation, even the vigorous mind is too soon enervated. It looses its tone, gets more and more lax, and is at length totally bereft of that generous disdain of meanness, or that ardent care of virtue, so characteristic of a free and vigorous constitution. However tenacious we may and ought to be of our bosom friends, it is nevertheless our duty to be friendly to all mankind.

I do not think it was well said by Dr. Johnson, "that friendship may be at once fond and lasting, there must not only be equal virtue in each part, but virtue of the same kind, not only the same end must be proposed, but the same means must be approved by both." The similarity of sentiment here recommended is rare, and alike inadequate to the general or the universal happiness of society. Liberality of sentiment is truly a conciliating medicine, and powerfully ameliorates the affections. Necessary though stability be in friendship, yet the imperfection of a friend should be looked upon with an eye of candour. Our own faults are numerous.

It is adviseable for all who have entered into a firm friendship to

make an amicable stipulation that they should mutually admonish and reprove each other. In endeavouring to rectify the errors of a friend we only discharge an incumbent duty which we owe to society, and act the part of real friendship.

View juvenile friendships in this light, and the consequences are the most delightful. Life can only be clouded with fears and disappointments to those whose hearts are callous to the joys of an exalted friendship.

Thus having analized the nature of friendship in infancy and youth, we proceed to point out its effects on manhood. The mind grown more mature seeks for an exalted friendship, and strives with ardour to adorn the chain of society. By a mutual communication of sentiment the intimacies contracted in youth is kept up on a more extended scale; hitherto they have only been the results of an immediate acquaintance; now they become the means of lasting and serious friendship, founded upon a corroboration of sentiments. Those, and those only who have felt the pleasing influence of the most genuine and exalted friendship, are capable of comprehending its beauties. The country with all its delights, those dearly pleasing prospects which on retrospection give such infinite pleasure to the sensative heart, all, all turn pale when compared to that sacred thing friendship.

Hence the manly resolve, the patriot wish, and the filial tie of soft-eyed affection. Hence too, that confidence in families, that union in empires, and that mildness of character which pre-eminently distinguishes a well-poised government, and a happy people.

Cicero used to say, "that it was no less an evil for a man to be without a friend than to have the Heavens without a Sun." And Socrates, thought friendship the sweetest possession, and that no piece of ground yielded more or pleasanter fruit than a true friend. Seneca says, "that friends are the whole world to each other; or that he who has a friend to himself is also a friend to mankind." Nothing can have a greater assurance that two men are friends than when experience makes them mutually acknowledge it. It is not in the scale of prosperity we are to weigh friendship, adversity is the juster criterion. Adversity soon proves the falsity and deception of pretended friends. Friendship that has an eye to advantage resembles a negotiation, and its duration dwindles away so soon as that advantage is no more. True friendship displays itself in the brightest colours when put to the trial. Amid all the dreary vicissitudes (and Heaven knows there are plenty), amid all the misfortunes with which we are visited, or the pleasures that surround us, the advice, the assistance, or the participation of a friend, is equally desirable, equally an event "devoutly to be wished."

To drop the curtain, we shall trace friendship to that period when we mellow into age. Happy, thrice happy old age, that leavest this stage with the unbounded prospect of bliss replete in a "far better world."

It is now we derive from meditation the purest sources of uninterrupted enjoyment. It is now we participate in quietude, and repose in the company of valued friends, doubly endeared to us by time. Old age, so considered, is the most preferable condition of human life. A virtuous old man tastes serene gaiety, and from the good will of his family, his neighbours, and fidelity of friends, receives a rich reward for the rectitude and integrity of his past life. Even at that period, whilst we beckon to the "cold still chambers of the grave," we more and more are convinced that a faithful friend is the medicine of life, and adds continually to the cup of happiness.

Lovely, generous, and enthusiastic as is friendship in all conditions, yet in the married state it perhaps is still more peculiarly engaging.

"Here friendship fully vents her softest powers,
Perfect esteem enlivened by desire
Ineffable, and sympathy of soul,
Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will
With boundless confidence, for nought but love
Can answer love, and render bliss secure."

The conjugal state is certainly re-

plete with friendship of the most refined nature; when two congenial hearts unite in virtuous love, their every little domestic joy is heightened into bliss by a mutual sympathy of feeling. The tenderest emotions of the soul, the warmest effusions of the heart, kindly vibrate to the responsive ties of affection and solicitude, and continue to diffuse unspeakable joy all around, until

"Together down they sink in social sleep,
Together freed their gentle spirits fly
To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign."

Tracing, as we have done, the nature and various effects of friendship, we may fairly be allowed to conclude with the words of our motto, "Without friends the world is but a wilderness."

Pentonville, CARRUTH.
May 25, 1805.

ARISTOTLE'S ART OF POETRY, ABRIDGED, WITH NOTES.

(Continued from page 416.)

Part II.—CHAP. 18.

* A POET ought first to draw the plan of his subject, and to overlook and examine all its several parts; for in such a view, whatever is useful and ornamental will occur, and the defects of the drama will not escape him. To adapt the several manners to each performer, it is necessary that an author should possess a fertile and inventive genius, together with an extensive knowledge of the world. To add episodes is a secondary consideration—they should be connected with the fable; as for instance, the madness of Orestes, and his deliverance by expiations. In a dramatic poem, it is necessary that the episodes should be short; in an epic they may be amplified and more diffuse †. The substance of the Odyssey is short, but the episodes are numerous, and constitute the greater part of the poem ‡.

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* Horace is very particular in recommending a revision, and is followed by Quintilian and many other preceptors:

—— Nonumque prematur in annum
Membranis intus positis delere licebit,
Quod non ediderís: pescit vox missa reverti.——Again,
—— Si quid tamen obtit
Scripseus, in metu descendat judias aures
Et patris et nestras.—

Nec diluim est, says Quintilian, optimum esse emendandi genus, si scripta in aliquod tempus reponantur, ut adea post intervallum, velut nova atque aliena redeamus, ne nobis, scripta nostra, tanquam recentes fœtus, Olandiantur.

Horace, indeed, is followed by Vida, who in telling us the conduct of a good poet, preserves an uniformity in his lines, not very inferior to the great model whom he imitated:

—— Tum retractat opus, commissa piacula doctæ
Palladis arte luens; nunc hæc, nunc rejicit illa.
Omnia tuta timeus, melioraque sufficit illis;
Attendeique comas stringens sylvamque fluentem,
Luxuriemque minutatim depascit inanem
Exercens duram impesium: dum funditus omnem
Nocturlus instans operis, operisque diurnis
Versilus eluerit labem, et commissa piarit.

† "Episodes," says Dr. Blair, "must be naturally introduced; they must have a sufficient connexion with the subject of the poem; they must seem inferior parts that belong to it, not mere appendages stuck to it. Lastly, as an episode is a professed embellishment, it ought to be particularly elegant and well finished, and it is, for the most part in pieces of this kind, that poets put forth their strength."

‡ Mr. Spence, speaking of episodes, observes, that "Homer and Virgil are very happy in this particular: they give them a sufficient fullness, but they seldom glare so as to attract the eye singly to themselves; you admire them as much from their relation to the things about them, as for their particular beauty; in short, they might be

CHAPTER 19.

A tragedy consists of a plot, and the unraveling of that plot. I call the plot all that part of the tragedy, from the beginning to that part where the affairs assume a different aspect*; the unraveling commences at that change, and continues to the end of the drama. Most of the poets, after they have laid the plot well, unravel it ill†. Above all, it should be remembered that a tragedy should not be formed upon an epic system. I call that an epic system which is a complication of several fables, as if, for instance, all the Iliad should be put into one fable, and form one tragedy‡.

CHAPTER 20.

It remains to speak only of the diction, and of the sentiments. The sentiments form the matter of the discourse, and serve to excite the passions*; whether compassion, terror, anger, or others. As for the diction, one part is calculated for mere show, and the stage, namely, pronunciation and gesture; and when diction is in want of any artificial aid to set it off, that certainly is better calculated for comedy than tragedy.

CHAPTER 21.

The parts of diction consit of a letter, a syllable, conjunction, noun, verb, article, case and speech†. A

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beautiful by themselves, but they are much more so by their fitness to the places and occasions on which they are used by those great masters of poetry" *Essay.*

* "In the unraveling of the plot, we always expect the art and genius of the poet to be most fully displayed. The first rule concerning it is, that it be brought about by probable and natural means. In the next place the catastrophe ought always to be simple; to depend on few events, and to include but few persons. In the last place, the catastrophe of a tragedy ought to be the reign of pure sentiment and morality. In proportion as it approaches, every thing should warm and glow: no long discourses, no cold reasonings, no parade of genius, in the midst of those solemn and awful events that close the recollections of human fortune."—*Blair.*

† Cicero was of opinion that the last act, and the unraveling of the plot, was the most difficult to be executed; "Illic ehim," says he, "debet toto animo a poetâ in dissolutionem nodi agi; eaque præcipua fabulæ pars est, quæ requirit plurimum deligentiæ." *Dr. Seneck.*

‡ "A multiplicity of plots or actions crowded into so short a space as tragedy allows, must of necessity distract the attention, and prevent passion from rising to any height. Nothing therefore is worse conduct in a tragic poet than to carry on two independent actions in the same play: the effect of which is, that the mind being suspended and divided between them, cannot give itself up entirely to the one or the other," &c.—*Dr. Blair.*

* "Every passion has its distinct voice, each action its proper turn, and every motion a particular sound which may correspond to it."—*Spence.* "If we attend to the language," says another critic, "that is spoken by persons under the influence of real passions, we shall find it always plain and simple; abounding indeed with those figures which express a disturbed and impetuous state of mind, such as interrogations, exclamations and apostrophes; but never employing those which belong to the mere parade and embellishment of speech. We never meet with any subtilty or refinement in the sentiments of real passion. The thoughts which passion suggests are always plain and obvious ones, arising directly from its object. Passion never reasons nor speculates till its ardour begins to cool: it never leads to long discourse or declamation. On the contrary, it expresses itself most commonly in short, broken, and interrupted speeches, corresponding to the violent and desultory emotions of the mind. Sophocles and Euripides are very successful in this part of composition. In their pathetic scenes we find no unnatural refinement; no exaggerated thoughts. This too is Shakespeare's great excellency; and to this it is owing that his dramatic productions have been so long the favourite with the public."—*Lectures on Rhetoric, &c.*

† Quintilian then, as M. Dacier remarks, is mistaken, when he says that

letter is an indivisible sound, but articulate. A syllable is a sound which signifies nothing, and is composed of a vowel and a mute. A conjunction connects sentences. A noun is a compounded sound, whose compounding parts signify nothing alone, for in double nouns every noun separately has no signification; for instance, if the two nouns be separated which form the word Theodore, neither of them separately signify any thing. A verb also is a compounded sound, and it has this advantage over the noun, that it determines the time, whether past, present, or future, &c.

[To be continued.]

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Concluded from page 420.)

THE importance of the Cape in furnishing articles of export for general consumption in Europe and the West Indies, will readily be decided from the statement of a few simple facts collected from the custom-house books. The chief articles of colonial growth and produce, consumed on the spot, and exported to the East Indies, Europe and America, may be comprised under the following heads, *viz.* Grain and pulse, wine and brandy, wool, hides and skins, whale-oil and bone, dried fruits, salt provisions, soap and candles, aloes, ivory and tobacco.

The wheat produced at the Cape is said to be as good and heavy as that of most other parts of the world, a Winchester bushel weighing rather above 60 pounds. A small quantity of wheat only is raised on such farms as are within the distance of one day's journey from the Cape, the greater part of the ground being employed in the vineyards, and still less is cultivated beyond the distance of three days journey from the town, where the inhabitants are all graziers. The quantity of grain that might be raised may be considered as indefinite; but the obstacles which will prevent an extended cultivation are very forcible. Barley is a productive grain at the Cape, and the only use made of it is to feed the horses, the number of which kept by the English, and the superior manner in which they were fed, encouraged the cultivation of barley to the prejudice of that of wheat. Rye is a thriving grain at the Cape, but is little used except for cattle, and then only while it is green. Oats run so much into straw, that they are fit only for horses as green fodder. Peas, beans, and kidney-beans, are abundantly productive, and might be raised in any quantity, but they are in little demand except by ships touching at the Cape. On an average of four years, 1799 to 1802, inclusive, the quantity of grain serving for the consumption of the town, the garrison, and the navy, and including what was exported, was of wheat, in English bushels, 102,000; of barley, 65,800; of rye, 1426; of peas, 1377; of beans, 1052. Of the above quantity of wheat were annually required for the use of the inhabitants, 55,800 bushels, for the army, 24,800, and for the navy, 12,400; so that no greater quantity could be spared to ships calling for refreshments than from 14 to 16,000 bushels; but in the year 1802 the inhabitants were reduced to an allowance. It may therefore be fairly concluded, that the Cape cannot, without considerable improvement takes place in its agriculture, export any grain. The average annual quantity of Constantia wine exported during the same period, was 3640 gallons; and of the other wines, from 64,000 to 120,000 gallons, and of brandy, from 5000 to 16,000 gallons. Considerable quantities of the wines, particularly of that sort called Madeira, were usually sent to Holland, and to the Dutch settlements in India. The Americans have also taken small quantities, of late years, in exchange for staves, a trade that seems susceptible of very considerable augmentation. The English merchants of the Cape have made up cargoes of the different sorts of wines, both to the East and West Indies; and they have been tried in the northern nations of Europe, but the universal complaint is, that the wines seldom agree with the samples, and that they frequently turn sour, so little regard for reputation have the Cape manufacturers of wine. The article of brandy might become a very important commodity in the export trade of this settlement, provided the cultivators

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Aristotle mentions only three parts of speech; "Veteres, quorum ficit Aristoteles quoque verba modo, et nomina et conjunctiones tradidit.'

of the vine were instructed, in, and would take the trouble of carrying the manufacture of it to that state of improvement of which it is susceptible. At present their knowledge of distilling is very imperfect, and their apparatus extremely defective.

Wool, under the English government at the Cape, is likely to become a source of colonial revenue, which till of late years was never thought of. The wool of the common broad-tailed sheep of the Cape is little better than hair, and is considered of no value whatever; but there is a mixed breed in the colony, of Spanish and English, introduced by the late Colonel Gordon, the wool of which is extremely beautiful, and seems to improve by every cross. A family of the name of Van Reenen, has paid some attention to this subject, and by procuring European sheep, from time to time, out of ships that called for refreshments, has succeeded in improving their stock beyond their expectations.

The exportation of hides and skins, both dried and salted raw, was increased to a considerable degree, under the British government, and the price was consequently augmented in proportion to the demand for them. The quantity exported might be from 2000 to 3000 annually. Skins of the wild antelopes, and of the leopard are brought occasionly to the Cape market, but the number is so small as scarcely to deserve mentioning as articles of export.

The immense number of black whales that constantly frequent Table Bay, induced a company of merchants at the Cape to establish a whale-fishery, to be confined solely to Table Bay, in order to avoid the expence of purchasing any other kind of crafts than a few common whale-boats. With these alone they caught as many whales as they could wish for, filling, in a short period of time, all their casks and cisterns with oil. Having gone so far, they perceived that although whale-oil was to be procured to almost any amount, at a small expence, they were still likely to be considerable losers by the concern. The consumption in the colony was trifling; they had no ships of their own to send it to Europe, nor casks to put on board other ships to freight. Their oil, therefore, continued to lie as a dead stock in their cisterns, till the high premium of bills on England induced some of the British merchants to purchase and make their remittances in this article. It has been remarked that all the whales which have been caught in the bay are females, of a small size, generally from 30 to 50 feet in length, and yielding from 6 to 10 tuns of oil each. The bone is only small, and therefore of not much value.

Under the head of dried fruits, the most important articles are almonds and raisins, of which a quantity might be raised sufficient for the consumption of all Europe. In no part of the world are better grapes produced than at the Cape, and it is unnecessary to observe that good grapes, with proper management, cannot fail to make good raisins. The almonds are in general small, but of a good quality; the trees thriving well in the very driest and worst of soils. The quantity therefore of these nuts might be produced to an indefinite amount.

The article of salted provisions is susceptible of great improvement, not however to be prepared in Cape town, after the cattle have been harrassed and famished for two months, in travelling over a barren desart, but cured at Algoa Bay, and brought down in small coasting vessels to the Cape. Salted mutton and mutton hams, might however be, and are indeed, to a certain degree, prepared at the Cape, but not to that extent of which they are capable. Salt in the greatest abundance is spontaneously produced within a few miles of Cape Town, by the evaporation of the water in the salt lakes that abound along the west coast of the colony. Two kinds of fish, the *Hottentot* and the *Snook*, are split open, salted and dried in the sun, in large quantities, principally for the use of the slaves who are employed in agriculture. Salt butter is a very material article both for the consumption of the town, the garrison and the navy, as also for exportation, but to speak the truth, very little made at the Cape is good, owing principally to the want of cleanliness, and a better mode of management.

Soap is manufactured by almost every farmer in the country, and in some of the districts, furnishes a considerable part of their surplus revenues, which is appropriated to the purchase of clothing, and the necessaries at

their annual visit to Cape Town. The unctuous part is principally derived from the fat of sheep's tails; and the potash or barilla is the lixiviated ashes from a species of salsola or saltwort, that grows abundantly on those parts of the deserts that are intersected by periodical streams of water. The great distance from the market is the cause of this article being manufactured in a limited quantity, but the materials are in great plenty.

Candles, being an unsafe article to transport by land carriage, are seldom brought out of the country; but a vegetable wax collected from the berries of a shrubby plant, the *Myrica Cerifera*, which is plentiful on the marshy grounds near the sea shore, is sometimes sent up to the Cape in large green cakes, where it is sold for a shilling or fifteen-pence a pound. The tallow to be purchased at the Cape is barely sufficient for the consumption of the town and garrison, and the candles made of it are seldom less than fifteen-pence a pound.

Large tracts of ground, many miles in extent, are covered with spontaneous plantations of the *Aloe Perfoliata*, from which the drug called Aloes is extracted. In that part of the country where this plant so abundantly flourishes, the farmers rear few cattle or sheep, their stock consisting chiefly of horses; and they formerly cultivated a certain quantity of corn, which they delivered at a small fixed price, for the use of the Dutch East India Company at Messel Bay; but since this practice has been discontinued, they find it more advantageous to bring to Cape Town a load of aloes than a load of corn, the former being worth from eighteen to twenty pounds, the latter only from eight to ten pounds. The labour employed in collecting and inspissating the juice, is ill repaid by the price it bears in Cape Town, which is seldom more than three-pence per pound; but it is usually performed at a time of the year when the slaves have little else to do, and the whole strength of the family, slaves, Hottentots, and children, are employed in picking off and carrying together the leaves of the aloes. Three or four pounds are understood to be as much as each person can collect and prepare in a day. During the time the English were at the Cape, the quantity of inspissated juice brought to the market was eagerly bought up, and sent to London as a remittance. The amount of this article entered on the Custom-house books, in the course of four years, ending 1802, was 341,927*l.*

However abundant ivory might once have been in the southern part of Africa, it is now become very scarce, and in the nature of things, as population is extended must progressively disappear. Except in the forests of Litsi-Kaurma, and the thickets in the neighbourhood of the Sunday-River, no elephants are now to be found within the limits of the colony. Of those few which the Caffers destroy, the large tusks are always cut up in circular rings, and worn on the arms as trophies of the chace. The small quantity of ivory that is brought to the Cape market, is collected chiefly by two or three families of bastard Hottentots (as the colonists call them) who dwell to the northward, not far from the banks of the Orange-River. The whole quantity exported in the years 1799, 1800, 1 and 2, as appears by the Custom-house books, amounted only to 598*l.* The Hippopolamus, or sea-cow, is now no longer within the limits of the colony; and though the teeth of this animal are considered as the best ivory, yet the quantity of it procured was always comparatively small with that of the elephant; and it may be safely concluded that ivory is not to be reckoned among the valuable exports which the Cape can supply for the European markets.

Tobacco is not mentioned so much on account of the quantity exported, which is very trifling, as the great abundance the colony is capable of producing. It is impossible that the plant can thrive better in any part of the world than in this climate, or require less attention; and it is said that the Cape tobacco, with a little art in the preparation, is as good in every respect as that of Virginia. As all male persons, both old and young, smoke at the Cape, from the highest to the lowest, and as the American tobacco generally bears a high price, the consumption of that of native growth is considerable. The inferior sort is used by slaves and Hottentots.

The most material articles of export which the Cape either does, or easily

might furnish, for foreign markets, have now been enumerated. A few trifling things remain to be mentioned, such as preserved fruits, garden seeds, salt, vinegar, &c. which though valuable as refreshments for ships calling there, are of no consequence as exports. The total value of every kind of colonial produce collectively, that was actually exported from the ports of the Cape in four years, ending 1802, was 60,185*l.*

The next point that comes under consideration, is the advantages that may result to the British empire by the increased consumption of goods, the growth and produce of Great Britain and her colonies, from the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. The commodities imported from England into this settlement during the years 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802, consisted of woollen cloths, from the finest sort down to woollen blankets; Manchester goods of almost every description; hosiery, haberdashery, and millinery; boots, shoes, and hats; cutlery; iron tools; stationary; bar and hoop iron; smith's tools; household furniture; paint and oils; earthenware; naval stores; tongues, hams, cheese, and pickles. From India were imported Bengal, Madras, and Surat piece-goods, the coarse ones for the slaves; tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, and spices; rice. In addition to these, the Americans were in the habit of carrying lumber-cargoes of deal-plank, staves, balks, salt fish; pitch, turpentine, &c. The Danes, Swedes, and Hamburghers assorted cargoes of iron, plank, French wines, beer, gin, Seltzer-water, coffee, preserves, pickles, &c. in exchange for refreshments, to defray the charges of repairs and other necessaries, or for hard money to carry to India or China.

Having thus taken a short view of the present state of the Cape of Good Hope, it only remains to add, that under the present implacable disposition of France towards this country, and the insatiable ambition of its government, Great Britain never can relinquish the possession of this colony for any length of time, without seriously endangering the safety of the Indian trade, and the existence of her empire in the East; both of which were effectually secured, at least from external attack, by the former occupation of this important outwork. The facility it affords at all times of throwing into India a speedy reinforcement of well-seasoned troops, which never can be supplied effectually from England, how much soever they may be required, must stamp an indelible value on this important settlement.

LETTERS OF DR. FRANKLIN.

(Concluded from page 415.)

LETTER III.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1787.

I RECEIVED duly my good old friend's letter of the 19th of February, with a copy of one from Mr. Williams, to whom I shall communicate it when I see him, which I expect soon to do. He is generally a punctual correspondent, and I am surprised you have not heard from him.

I thank you much for your notes on Banks; they are just and solid as far as I can judge of them. Our bank here has met with great opposition, partly from envy, and partly from those who wish an emission of more paper money, which they think the bank-influence prevents. But it has stood all attacks, and went on well, notwithstanding the Assembly repealed its charter. A new assembly has restored it; and the management is so prudent, that I have no doubt of its continuing to go on well. The dividend has never been less than 6 per cent. nor will that be augmented for some time, as the surplus profit is reserved to face accidents. The dividend of 11 per cent. which was once made, was from a circumstance scarce avoidable. A new company was proposed, and prevented only by admitting a number of new partners. As many of the first set were averse to this, and chose to withdraw, it was necessary to settle their accounts; so all were adjusted, the profits shared that had been accumulated, and the new and old proprietors jointly began on a new and equal footing. Their notes are always instantly paid on demand, and pass on all occasions as readily as silver, because they will always produce silver.

Your medallion is in good company; it is placed with those of Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, Marquis of Rockingham, Sir George Savil, and some others who honoured me with a share of friendly regard when in England

I believe I have thanked you for it, but I thank you again.

I believe with you, that if our Plenipo is desirous of concluding a treaty of commerce, he may need patience. But if I were in his place, and not otherwise instructed, I should be apt to say, Take your own time, gentlemen; if the treaty cannot be made as much to your advantage as to our's, don't make it. I am sure the want of it is not more to our disadvantage than to your's. Let the merchants on both sides treat with one another. *Laissez le faire.*

I have never considered attentively the Congress scheme for coining, and I have it not now at hand, so that at present I can say nothing to it. The chief uses of coining seem to be, ascertaining the firmness of the metal, and saving the time that would otherwise be spent in weighing to ascertain the quantity. But the convenience of fixed values to pieces is so great, as to force the currency of some whose stamp is worn off that should have assured their fineness, and which are evidently not of half their due weight. This is the case at present with the sixpences in England, which one with another do not weigh three-pence.

You are now 78, and I am 82. You tread fast upon my heels; but though you have more strength and spirit, you cannot come up to me till I stop; which must now be soon; for I am grown so old as to have buried most of the friends of my youth; and I now often hear persons whom I knew when children, called *Old* Mr. Such-a-one, to distinguish them from their sons, now men grown and in business; so that, by living twelve years beyond David's period, I seem to have intruded myself into the company of posterity, when I ought to have been a-bed and asleep. Yet had I gone at 70, it would have cut off the most active years of my life, employed too in matters of the greatest importance; but whether I have been doing good or mischief, is for time to discover. I only know that I intended well, and I hope all will end well.

Be so good as to present my affectionate respects to Dr. Rowley. I am under great obligations to him, and shall write to him shortly. It will be a pleasure to him to hear that my malady does not grow sensibly worse, and that is a great point; for it has always been so tolerable, as not to prevent my enjoying the pleasures of society, and being cheerful in conversation. I owe this in a great measure to his good counsels. Adieu, my dear friend,

And believe me ever

Your's most affectionately,

Geo. Whatley, Esq. B. FRANKLIN.

NELSONIANA.

Concluded from Page 309.

LORD NELSON'S LETTER TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

IN consequence of the Corporation of London having voted him thanks for the service he had rendered his country, by blockading the port of Toulon, and thereby preventing the enemy's fleet in that quarter from putting to sea, he returned the subjoined very characteristic answer, which embraced many points extremely interesting, and honourable to his character, and at once explained the real state of the case, together with his opinion of the situation and temper of the enemy.

"MY LORD,

"*Victory, Aug.* 1, 1804.

"This day I am honoured with your Lordship's Letter of April 9, transmitting me the resolutions of the Corporation of the City of London, thanking me, as commanding the fleet blockading Toulon. I do assure your Lordship, that there is not that man breathing who sets a higher value upon the thanks of his fellow citizens

of London than myself; but I should feel as much ashamed to receive them for a particular service marked in the resolution, if I felt that I did not come within that line of service, as I should feel hurt at having a great victory passed over without notice.

"I beg to inform your Lordship, that the port of Toulon has never been blockaded by me; quite the reverse; every opportunity has been offered the enemy to put to sea, for it is there that we hope to realize the hopes and expectations of our country; and I trust that they will not be disappointed.

"Your Lordship will judge of my feelings, upon seeing that all the junior flag officers of other fleets, and even some of the captains, have received the thanks of the Corporation of London, whilst the junior flag officers of the Mediterranean fleet are entirely omitted. I own it has struck me very forcibly; for, where the information of the junior officers and captains of other fleets was obtained, the same information could have been given of the flag officers of this fleet, and the captains; and it was my duty to state, that more able and zealous officers and captains do not grace the British navy, than those I have the honour and happiness to command It likewise appears, my Lord, a most extraordinary circumstance, that Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton should have been, as second in command in the Mediterranean fleet, twice passed over by the Corporation of London: once after the Egyptian expedition, when the first and third in command were thanked, and now again: consciousness of high desert, instead of neglect, made the Rear Admiral resolve to let the matter rest until he could have an opportunity personally to call upon the Lord Mayor to account for such an extraordinary omission; but from this second omission, I owe it to that excellent officer not to pass it by; and I do assure your Lordship, that the constant, zealous and cordial support I have had in my command from both Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton and Rear Admiral Campbell, has been such as calls forth all my thanks and admiration. We have shared together the constant attention of being more than fourteen months at sea, and are ready to share the dangers and glory of a day of battle. Therefore it is impossible that I can ever allow myself to be separated in thanks from such supporters. I have the honour to remain, with the very highest respect, your Lordship's most faithfull and obedient servant,

"NELSON and BRONTE."

"To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor."

ACTION OF TRAFALGAR.

"We have endeavoured (see the Supplement to the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, Nov. 2, 1805), since the arrival of the Victory, the ship on board of which Lord Nelson's flag was flying during the whole of the late action, to obtain every information in our power on the subject. It was his Lordship's intention to have broken through the enemy's line, between the 10th and 11th of the enemy's ships in the van; at the same time that Admiral Collingwood penetrated their line about the 12th ship from the rear: but finding the enemy's line in that part so close, that there was not room to pass, he ordered the Victory to be run on board of the ship that opposed him; and the Temeraire, by which the Victory was seconded, also ran on board of the next ship in the enemy's line, so that these four ships were for a considerable time engaged together in one mass as it were, and so close, that the flash of almost every gun fired from the Victory set fire to the Redoubtable, to which ship she was at that time opposed: whilst our seamen, with the greatest coolness, were at intervals employed, in the midst of the hottest fire, in throwing buckets of water to extinguish the flames on board of the enemy's ship, lest, by their spreading, they might involve both ships in destruction. We question if ancient or modern history can produce a more striking instance of cool and deliberate valour; and it certainly reflects the highest honour upon the discipline and intrepidity of that ship's crew.

"Lord Nelson, on receiving his wound, was immediately sensible it

was mortal; and said with a smile to Captain Hardy, with whom he had been talking at that moment, "they have done for me at last." He was soon obliged to be carried off the deck; and as they were conducting him below, he remarked the tiller-rope being too slack, which he desired them to acquaint Captain Hardy with, and have it tightened. His anxiety for the event of the day was such, as totally to surmount the pains of death, and every other consideration; he repeatedly sent to inquire how the battle went, and expressed the most lively satisfaction to find it favourable. Whilst bearing down on the enemy's line, he had repeatedly said, "that it was the happiest day of his life, and that from the plan of attack he had laid down, he expected that he should have possession of twenty of their ships before night." His lower extremities soon became cold and insensible, and the effusion of blood from his lungs often threatened suffocation: but still his eyes seemed to brighten, and his spirits to revive, at hearing the cheers given by the crew of the Victory, as the different ships of the enemy surrendered. About four o'clock he became exceedingly anxious to see his friend Captain Hardy; and he sent for him several times, before that gallant officer thought it prudent to quit the deck at so interesting a moment. About five o'clock, however, when he saw that the victory was completely decided, and the battle nearly ended, he was enabled to attend to the last wishes of the dying hero, who eagerly inquired how many ships were captured? On being told by Captain Hardy, that he was certain of twelve having struck, which he could see, but that probably more had surrendered, his Lordship said, "What, only twelve! there should at least have been fifteen, or sixteen, by my calculation: however (after a short pause, he added), twelve are pretty well!" He now said, "that he felt death fast approaching, and that he had but a few minutes to live: he could have wished to survive a little longer, to have seen the fleet in safety; but, as that was impossible, he thanked God that he had outlived the action, and had been enabled to do his duty to his country." About this time he was roused by another cheer from the crew of the Victory, at their seeing some more of the enemy's ships strike their colours; at which he expressed the highest satisfaction on learning the cause, and shortly after expired without a groan. The Frenchman by whose hand this matchless hero fell, was soon afterwards shot by Mr. Pollard, midshipman of the Victory, and was seen to fall out of the mizen-top.

"It was his Lordship's intention to have engaged the Bucentaure, the French commander in chief's ship, at first, if he could have distinguished her: but singular as it may appear, no person on board could discover the French admiral's flag to be flying during the whole of the day; though the Victory was for a considerable time within pistol-shot of her, and handled her so severely, as to render her incapable of taking any share in the engagement afterwards.

"Three of the French ships in the van, who had no part in the action, and one of which carried a rear-admiral's flag, had the inhumanity, and cowardice, as they were making their escape, to fire for a considerable time upon the Santissima Trinidada, and several others of the crippled Spanish prizes, after they had surrendered to us, which, from their situation, were incapable either of opposition or flight, and an immense number of the Spanish were killed and wounded, from this unprecedented and bloody deed of their *good* and *faithful* allies. We solemnly pledge our credit for the truth of this extraordinary fact, to which every officer on board of our victorious squadron now in the bay can bear witness. Indeed, such was the indignation felt and expressed by the Spaniards, at the conduct of the French, that when, two days after the action, seven of the enemy's ships came out of Cadiz, in hopes of retaking some of the disabled prizes, the Spanish crew of the Argonauta, in a body, offered their services to the British officer who had charge of the prize, to man the guns against any of the French ships; and they were actually stationed at the lower-deck guns for that purpose.

whilst the English seamen manned those of the upper deck. The English officer on board returned all the Spanish officers their arms, and placed the most implicit confidence in the honour of the Spaniards; which he had no reason to repent: for though their numbers were so superior, as easily to have enabled them to retake the ship, yet they on every occasion shewed the utmost submission and good conduct, and declared, that if a Spanish ship came alongside of them, they would quietly go below and leave the English to act for themselves. His Majesty's ship Prince, of 98 guns, Captain Grindall, is come in here, having on board Rear-Admiral Don Baltosar Ildalgo de Cisneros, with the captain and 500 men belonging to the Santissima Trinidada. Also the Revenge, of 74 guns, Captain Moorson; Agamemnon, 64, Captain Sir E. Berry; Thunderer, 74, Lieutenant Stockam; Bellerophon, 74, Lieutenant Cumby; Colossus, 74, Captain Morrice; and Victory, 100, Captain Hardy, on board of which is the body of Lord Nelson. Also just arrived his Majesty's ships Conqueror, 74; Temeraire, 98; Royal Sovereign, 100; Defence, 74; Orion, 74, and Phœbe frigate, with two of the prizes, the French Swiftsure, 74, and Ildefonso, 74 guns.

"Though it is highly honourable to the bravery of the Spanish nation, we most sincerely regret to find, that the loss both in ships and men on this occasion, has chiefly fallen upon them; they were unwillingly dragged into the contest by their *good and faithful allies* the French; who were, as usual, the first to fly, and desert them in the middle of the action; it appearing from every account that four of the French ships were seen running away, about two hours and an half after the battle had begun."

His Lordship was standing on the quarter deck of the Victory, moving, as was his custom, whenever he was much pleased, the shoulder, or rather sleeve of his right arm, up and down with the greatest rapidity; but having unfortunately remained too long in the same posture and situation, he afforded sufficient time to a marksman on the poop of the Bucentaure, which then lay on the Victory's quarter, to take a deliberate, and unhappily too correct aim at him. Captain Hardy, who was standing near his Lordship, observed him in the very act, and had hardly time to exclaim, "Change your position my Lord! I see a rascal taking aim at you." The fatal shot unhappily took place at the same instant.

In the year 1787, when Lord Nelson's union took place with Mrs. Nesbit, neice to Mr. Herbert, president of the island of Nevis, a circumstance occurred which placed the Admiral's disinterestedness and high sense of honour in a very conspicuous point of view. The President was extremely rich, and had an only daughter, who was to have inherited her father's fortune. Having, however, married without his consent, and thereby excited his resentment, he resolved to disinherit her in favour of his neice. The Admiral, on learning his intention, with a generous disregard to private interest, interfered and effected a reconciliation, restoring the daughter to her parents' affection, and the fortune to its natural channel.

In the attack of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, where Lord Nelson lost his right arm, he used the sword bequeathed him by Admiral Walpole on his death bed; stating as a reason for his bequest, that it was the sword he carried when he lost his arm in vanquishing the enemies of his country. While advancing to the attack, his Lordship was wounded in the right wrist, and the sword quitted his grasp; but, determined not to part with it, he with great dexterity and presence of mind recovered it with his left hand. He always felt great pleasure in relating this circumstance.

The sword which his Sicilian Majesty presented to Lord Nelson was enriched with diamonds, said to be worth 60,000 ducats (about £20,000), but its principal value was derived from the anecdote attending it. Charles the Third, on his departure for Spain, presented his sword to the King of Naples, observing as he gave it, "With this sword I conquered the kingdom which I now resign to you: it ought in future to be pos-

sessed by the first defender of the same, or by him who may restore it to you, should it ever be lost."

After the ever memorable battle of Aboukir, Captain Benjamin Hallowell, who had ever been on terms of the most intimate friendship with our departed chief, finding his brother officers determined to outvie each other in sending various presents to the admiral, made from the wreck of l'Orient, actually ordered his carpenter to make a coffin solely from the wreck, both as to wood and iron. This order being punctually obeyed, and one being finished with tolerable elegance, it was presented to the admiral with the following affectionate and polite letter:

"SIR, "*Swiftsure, Aug.* 1793.

"I have taken the liberty of presenting you a coffin made from the main-mast of l'Orient; that when you have finished your military career in this world, you may be buried in one of your trophies: but that that period may be far distant, is the warmest wish of your sincere friend,

"B. HALLOWELL."

"*Sir Horatio Nelson,*
Rear Admiral of the Blue, &c."

It is formed entirely of planks of fir cut from the above mast, not more than half an inch thick. The coffin is six feet long, but very narrow. Lord Nelson highly appreciated the present, and for some months after receiving this present, had it placed upright in his cabin, as a *memento mori*. It was only by the tears and intreaties of an old servant that he was prevailed on to suffer its being carried below: when he afterwards shifted his flag, he removed his coffin also. It lay for some time at Mr. Peddeson's, in Brewer-street; the noble admiral, on the day before he left London called there, and, with that easy good humour which accompanied his address to all ranks, desired to have the attestation which had accompanied the present engraved on the lid, as "he thought it highly probable that he should want it on his return!" The lid was the only part uncovered, and the workmen were obliged to piece it at the sides and end; the outside is covered with fine black cloth, and the inside lined with white silk, stuffed with cotton, and trimmed round the top with a quilling of mitted silk.

Extract of an interesting Letter from the Father of Lord Nelson to the Rev. Brian Allot (who had a living in the neighbourhood of Burnham), in answer to a congratulatory Epistle on the Battle of the Nile, dated October 1798:

"SIR,

"My great and good son went into the world without fortune, but with a heart replete with every moral and religious virtue; these have been his compass to steer by; and it has pleased God to be his shield in the day of battle, and to give success to his wishes to be of service to his country. This country seems sensible of his service; but should he ever meet with ingratitude, his scars will plead his cause; for at the siege of Bastia he lost an eye; at Teneriffe an arm; on the memorable 14th of February he received a severe blow on his body, which he still feels, and now a wound on the head. After all this, you will believe his bloom of countenance must be faded, but the spirit beareth up yet as vigorous as ever. On the 29th of September he completed his 40th year; cheerful, generous and good; fearing no evil, because he has done none; an honour to my grey hairs, which, with every mark of old age, creep fast upon me."

Lord Nelson, just before he went upon the service, which terminated so brilliantly for his own fame, and for that of his country, said to his friend Admiral Stirling, "My health is so bad, that I ought to retire: but as my generous countrymen seem to think I could do something if I were to meet the enemy, I feel it to be a duty to do what I can. I shall therefore go, and hope I shall be able to meet and conquer them; and I shall think my life gloriously sacrificed in such a cause."

LORD NELSON'S LAST PRAYER:

"May the great GOD, whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct, in any one, tarnish it! and may humanity, after victory, be the predominant feature in the British Fleet! For myself, individually, I

commit my life to HIM who made me; and may HIS blessing light upon my endeavours, for serving my country faithfully! To HIM I resign myself, and THE JUST CAUSE which is entrusted to me to defend.

"Amen—Amen—Amen!"

"VICTORY, *Oct.* 21, 1805, in sight of the combined fleets of France and Spain; distant about ten miles."

Lord Nelson was killed by a shot from the main-top of the Redoubtable: he was standing on the starboard side of the quarter-deck, with his face to the stern, when the shot struck him, and was carried down into one of the wings: he lived about one hour and was perfectly sensible until within five minutes of his death. When carrying down below, although in great pain, he observed the tiller ropes were not sufficiently tight, and ordered tackles to be got on them, which now remain; the ship he engaged was so close that they did not fire their great guns on board the enemy, but only musketry, and manned the rigging to board, but nearly the whole that left the deck were killed; the ship had 25 guns dismounted with the Victory's fire; a shot carried away four spokes from the wheel of the Victory, and never killed or wounded any of the men steering.

A few minutes before Lord Nelson was wounded, Mr. Bourke was near him. He looked stedfastly at him, and said, "Bourke, I expect every man to be upon his station!" Mr. Bourke took the hint, and went to his proper situation in the cock-pit.

At this time his Lordship's secretary, Mr. Scott, who was not, as has been represented, either receiving directions from him, or standing by him, but was communicating some orders to an officer at a distant part of the quarter-deck, was cut almost in two by a cannon shot. He expired on the instant, and was thrown overboard. Lord Nelson observed the act of throwing his secretary overboard, and said, as if doubtful, to a midshipman who was near him, "Was that Scott?" The midshipman replied, he believed it was. He exclaimed "Poor fellow!"

He was now walking the quarter-deck, and about three yards from the stern, the space he generally walked before he turned back. His Lordship was in the *act of turning* on the quarter-deck, with his face towards the enemy, when he was mortally wounded in the left breast by a musket ball, supposed to have been fired from the mizen-top of the Redoubtable, French ship of the line, which the Victory had attacked early in the battle.

He instantly fell. He was not, as has been related, picked up by Captain Hardy. In the hurry of the battle, which was then raging in its greatest violence, even the fall of their beloved commander did not interrupt the business of the quarter-deck. Two sailors, however, who were near his lordship, raised him in their arms, and carried him to the cock-pit. He was immediately laid upon a bed, and the following is the substance of the conversation which *really* took place in the cock-pit, between his Lordship, Captain Hardy, Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Beatty.

Upon seeing him brought down, Mr. Bourke immediately ran to him. "I fear," he said, "your Lordship is wounded!"—"Mortally! mortally!"—"I hope not, my dear lord; let Mr. Beatty examine your wounds."—"It is of no use," exclaimed the dying Nelson; "he had better attend to others."

Mr. Beatty now approached to examine the wound. His Lordship was raised up; and Beatty, whose attention was anxiously fixed upon the eyes of his patient, as an indication the most certain when a wound is mortal, after a few moments glanced his eye on Bourke, and expressed his opinion in his countenance. Lord Nelson now turned to Bourke, and said, "Tell Hardy to come to me." Bourke left the cock-pit. Beatty now said, "Suffer me, my Lord, to probe the wound with my finger; I will give you no pain." Lord Nelson permitted him, and, passing his left hand round his waist, he probed it with the fore-finger of his right.

When Bourke returned into the cock-pit with Captain Hardy, Lord Nelson told the latter to come near him. "Kiss me, Hardy!" he exclaimed. Captain Hardy kissed his cheek. "I hope your Lordship,"

he said, "will still live to enjoy your triumph."—"Never, Hardy!" he exclaimed; "I am dying, I am a dead man all over; Beatty will tell you so; bring the fleet to an anchor, you have all done your duty—God bless you!" Captain Hardy now said, "I suppose Collingwood, my dear lord, is to command the fleet?"—"Never," exclaimed he, "whilst I live;" meaning, doubtless, that so long as his gallant spirit survived, he would never desert his duty.

What passed after this was merely casual: his lordship's last words were to Mr. Beatty, whilst he was expiring in his arms, "I could have wished to have lived to enjoy this; but God's will be done!"—"My Lord," exclaimed Hardy, "You die in the midst of triumph!"—"Do I, Hardy?" He smiled faintly—"God be praised!" These were his last words before he expired.

Captain Hardy and Lord Nelson had walked the quarter-deck for some minutes, conversing upon the business of the pending contest. They had been silent about a minute, and Captain Hardy had continued his walk to the end of the quarter-deck, before he perceived that Lord Nelson had turned, three or four paces short of him, and had fallen. Two sailors were then in the act of raising him. Captain Hardy took his hand and said, "I hope, my Lord, you are not badly wounded?" Lord Nelson said, "Yes, my back is broke, Hardy, they have caught me at last." (Those were the exact words). As the seamen were carrying his Lordship down, he said, "Put something over my face; don't say a word about *me*." Thus careful was he to prevent any check from being given to the ardent spirit he had previously excited among the crew.

Of all the merits by which this wonderful man was distinguished, perhaps the most remarkable was the union of so great a degree of coolness and deliberation in forming his plans, with such astonishing heroism and ardour in executing them. It is not much known, but is true, that during his pursuit of the combined fleets from the West Indies, he had formed *seven* distinct plans for attacking them, each calculated to suit some difference in the positions of his fleet and their's, or in the direction of the wind, or in the degree of nearness to a port. Of each of those plans a sufficient number of copies was written out for the captains, so that if the enemy had been seen under circumstances corresponding with any one of them, not a moment would have been lost in preparing suitable orders for circulation through the fleet.

UNFORTUNATE LOVERS.

The fate of lovers has in all ages excited the sympathy of mankind. If their attachment has been singular in its origin, exclusive in its progress, and melancholy in its termination, the interest taken in their fortunes becomes proportionably stronger. Such is the following narrative of two unfortunate lovers. It is here transcribed from the "Lounger's Common-place Book, for the gratification of the Readers of our Miscellany.

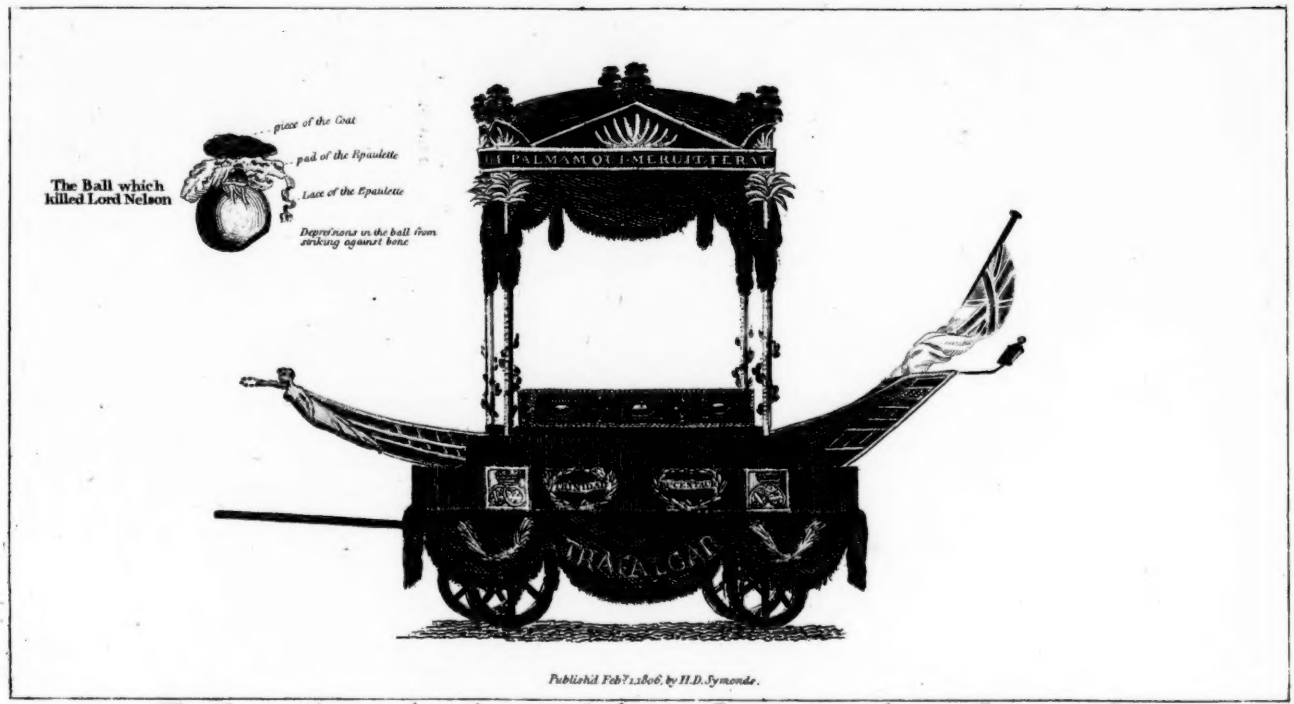
JOHN ANDREW GORDIER was born at Jersey, in the early part of the 18th century. He was a respectable and wealthy young man, of inoffensive life, and correct manners.

Having been attached for several years to a beautiful and accomplished young woman, in the island of Guernsey, he had surmounted those difficulties which always increase and strengthen the passion of love; and the day for leading his mistress to the altar at length was fixed.

The impatience of love, on such an occasion, need not be described; hours were years, and a few leagues ten thousand miles. The Land of Promise at length appears; he leaps on the beach, and without waiting for refreshment, or his servant and baggage, sets out, alone and on foot, for that house which he had so often visited.

The servant, who quickly followed, was surprised at being informed that his master had not yet arrived. Having waited, in anxious expectation till midnight, the apprehensions of the lady and her family were proportionate to the poignancy of their feelings and the circumstances of the

The Funeral Car on which the Body of the late Vice-Admiral Horatio Viscount Nelson was conveyed from the Admiralty to St Pauls Cathedral for Interment on January 9 1806.



The Funeral Car on which the Body of the late Vice Admiral Horatio Viscount Nelson
was conveyed from the Admiralty to St. Pauls Cathedral for Interment on January 9. 1806.

case: messengers were sent, at the dawn of day, to examine and inquire in different quarters, without success.

After days of dreadful suspense, and nights of unavailing anxiety, the corpse of the unfortunate Gordier was at length discovered in a cavity among the rocks, disfigured with many wounds; but no circumstance appeared on which to ground a suspicion, or even to hazard conjecture, concerning the perpetrator of so foul a murder. The regret of both families, for a good young man, thus cut off in the meridian of life and expectation, by a cruel assassin, was increased by the mystery in which it was enveloped; the anguish of the young lady was not of a species which relieves itself by external effusion, and loud lamentation; she never shed a tear, "but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on her damask cheek: she pin'd in thought."

Her virtues and her beauty having excited general admiration, the family, after a few years, was prevailed on to permit Mr. Galliard, a merchant of the island, to become her suiter: in hope that a second lover might gradually withdraw her attention from the lamented catastrophe of her first

In submission to the wishes of her parents, but with repeated and strong declarations, that she never would marry Galliard, he was occasionally admitted; but the unhappy woman found it difficult to suppress a certain involuntary antipathy, which she always felt whenever he approached.

Such was the ardour of passion, or such the fascinating magic of her charms, repulse only increased desire, and Galliard persisted in his unwelcome visits, frequently endeavouring, but in vain, to prevail on the unfortunate lady to accept a present from his hands.

It was remarked by her friends, that he was particularly urgent to present her with a beautiful trinket of expensive workmanship and valuable materials, which she positively and firmly refused; adding with a correctness of sentiment, and propriety of conduct, not always observed by women on such occasions, that it was base, dishonourable, and mean, to receive favours from a man whose hand she would never accept.

But Galliard, by earnestness, assiduity, and *by exciting pity*, the common resource of artful men, had won over the mother to second his wishes; in her desire to forward his suit, she had, during the night, fixed the trinket in question to her daughter's watch-chain, and forbade her, on pain of maternal displeasure, to remove this token of unaccepted love.

The health of the fair mourner had been considerably impaired by her sufferings, and the mother of the murdered man, who had ever regarded her with the tenderest affection, crossed the sea to visit her, to offer her every consolation in her power, and what in such cases is always the most soothing consolation, to mingle tears with her's.

The sight of one so nearly related to her first, her only love, called forth a thousand melancholy ideas in her mind; she recounted many little incidents, which lovers only consider as important, to the old lady, who fondly inquired into, and anxiously listened to, every minute particular concerning her beloved son.

It was during one of these conversations that the afflicted female sunk in a convulsion on the floor; and while her relations were conveying her towards a sofa, their terror was considerably augmented, by observing, that the eyes of Mrs. Gordier were instantaneously caught by the glittering appendage to the lady's watch-chain, that well-known token of her son's affection, which, with a loud voice, frantic gesture, and disordered countenance, she declared, *her son had purchased, as a gift for his mistress, previous to his last departure from Jersey.*

With a dreadful look, in which horror, indignation, wonder, and suspicion were alternately mingled, she repeated this extraordinary circumstance, as well as the agitated state of her feelings would permit, to the victim of affliction, during the interval of a short recovery.

The moment the poor sufferer understood that the splendid toy she had hitherto so much despised, was once in the possession of Gordier, the in-

telligence seemed to plant new daggers in her heart; she made an effort to press it to her lips, her eyes, for a moment, exhibited the wild stare of madness, stung to its highest pitch, by the invenomed dart of horrible conviction, then crying out, "Oh! murderous villain!" she expired in the arms of an attendant.

After such a discovery it seems scarcely necessary to unfold the circumstances of this mysterious assassination: Galliard, enamoured of, and envying Gordier the possession of his mistress, had evidently waylaid him from the port, murdered, and plundered him of the trinket; hoping, that after his death, he might possess a jewel far more precious.

On being charged with the crime, he denied it, but with evident confusion and equivocation; and, while the injured family were dispatching a messenger for the officers of justice, he confirmed their suspicions by suicide, and by an impious letter left in his apartment.

ANECDOTES OF DR. PALEY.

(Concluded from page 299.)

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE connexion of Paley with Bishop Law, may naturally excite a degree of surprise, and still more, that he should afterwards have been patronised by any other bishop except Watson, the present bishop of Llandaff, whose patronage has never been worth any thing. We hope, however, that Llandaff will see better days, and that the new administration will not be insensible to the merits of a man who has published so excellent a collection of tracts in Theology, whose letters on Chemistry, in so able a manner, opened the way to the more general study of that science, and who vindicated religion against the wild effusions of Thomas Paine, so ably that he even gained the approbation of his brother bishops. But Watson, like Paley, and John Jebb, is a man who thinks for himself: and being also a man of superior talents, was of course set down by Mr. Pitt as unfit for high preferment. This is only one of the many instances of Pitt's decided aversion to talents, and it is singular also with what art the name of Watson was used to cover proceedings which he held in the utmost aversion.

This was remarkably the case in the prosecution of Wakefield, in which many persons may imagine that Bishop Watson was concerned, because it arose out of a letter addressed to him by poor Wakefield. The fact is, that Bishop Watson had no concern whatever in that matter, nor was even consulted upon the prosecution, which he would have deprecated. The whole was conducted by the then administration, and the savage triumph felt by some of its members on the depression of Wakefield will hereafter be a dreadful stigma on their memory. Wakefield was a man of talents and erudition, who lived the greatest of his time in his study, had no connexion whatever with any club, faction, or party in this country. Rapid in his conceptions, he committed them also too rapidly to the press. With a mind enlarged by a greater course of reading than most of his cotemporaries, a spirit worthy of the best sages of Greece and Rome, and a knowledge of the English constitution surpassed by none; he considered every thing in its relation to first principles, not as it might be debased by the sycophants of power. The destruction of such a mind was an object exactly suited to the ambition of Mr. Pitt, and the opportunity was eagerly seized to ruin the poor scholar.

Poor Wakefield! I think I see him now pleading his cause before Lord Kenyon. A scholar endeavouring to make an impression on one, the sphere of whose knowledge was bounded by Coke upon Littleton, and who had not an idea of a sentiment of ancient times, but what he gleaned from this oracle. I do not know which was the worst—to address the feelings of Lord Kenyon, or be condemned to sit still and hear the accusation of Scott, then the attorney general, afterwards lord chancellor, and now Lord Eldon. Wakefield told the plain truth: to write a libel there must be malignity, or

falsehood; for libel means only in itself a piece of writing, and it must be false and malicious to constitute its guilt. Now Wakefield was incapable of malignity; and if he had been guilty of falsehood, it was unintentional. His indiscretion, therefore, by a generous adversary, would have been treated with compassion; but there was no room for that virtue in the heart of Mr. Pitt, and the rigours of a two years imprisonment met at his hands with no mitigation.

It is laughable to hear the encomiums bestowed on persons, just as accident has placed them in a higher or lower situation. Lord Ellenborough is now a man of transcendent abilities; Lord Eldon was so before him; and Lord Kenyon enjoyed the same pre-eminence during his reign on the King's Bench. People who talk in this manner have no standard of comparison in their mind, and of course any accident gives rise to this hyperbolical phrase. I do not deny, indeed, that Lord Ellenborough is better than Lord Eldon, and has a mind better stored with ideas out of his profession than Lord Kenyon; but I must set poor Percival, the late attorney general, very high on the scale of abilities, before I impute transcendency to either of the other three barristers. Let me see them in competition with men of abilities, and then we may decide on their merits. Thus, Law has been in the same arena with Sheridan, he has entered the lists with Erskine; but in these conflicts he never gained the laurel of victory. When barristers talk of transcendent abilities, I am always inclined to think that they place themselves very high upon the scale, and what is above them is transcendent. Thus Law, Kenyon, and Scott, are transcendent. Percival et Sidmouth judicibus, but how low do they not sink when we compare them with Bacon and Coke.

The transcendent abilities of Wakefield compared with those of the three barristers abovementioned, may be seen by the works before the public of each. But Wakefield's abilities carried him into a jail,; the abilities of the others led them to peerages. Probably a time may come when peerages will be the reward of learning and science, as well as of legal, military, ecclesiastical, political and commercial talents; or talents supposed from the possession of acres. The French have led the way for this enlargement of the rewards of the country, which, when their military government has subsided, as it must one day or another, into a civil form, will have a considerable influence on the mode of thinking in other countries. We may then expect to hear, that no man is made a bishop who is not distinguished for his knowledge of the Scriptures, and the lucubrations of the study will be thought more likely to form a man to be a senator than the wranglings of *meum* and *tuum* at the bar.

Paley had, however, his ideas of the abilities of Law the barrister, and he expressed them in his quaint way, when he first met the newly-made attorney general, or chief justice, I forget which; but your chronologists may settle the question. On meeting his friend Law, on one of these occasions, he made his congratulations with an allusion to a scene just exhibited, and of which he had been a spectator. "I am just come," said he, "from seeing Garnerin mounted up in the clouds, and here do I see you mounted up in a manner just as extraordinary. I should never have believed the possibility of either, if I had not seen the one in the clouds, and your name in the Gazette—Well, well, I wish you good luck of your office, and may you have a better parachute than Garnerin, if ever you quit the balloon." Paley chuckled more over his joke than his friend could; but both Paley and myself entertain a better opinion of Law's talents and abilities, than even they, who for political purposes, have given them the epithet of transcendent. Transcendent abilities are very rare in every country; and I recommend to any one who uses the term in future, of any Englishman, to read previously the last section of Longinus from which he may learn the causes that produce or retard the progress of genius.

But to return to our subject, the episcopal patronage which Paley had the good fortune to enjoy. We have accounted for that of Bishop Law,

which did not, however, place Paley in a very enviable situation, nor would it alone have carried him so early from college. By the way, they tell a humourous story upon this subject:—Paley and Jack Law were at Rose Castle together, near Carlisle, just before the former changed his state. At that time Carlisle was much given to card-playing. The place you know is greatly altered of late, since a *ci-devant* celebrated card-player has left off that amusement, and instead of it rides the great horse on certain days, and communicates the new light to the inhabitants of this seat of the North. In Paley's days, however, were some good players of Whist there, and Paley was fond of the game, and heartily welcome to every party. The two friends then left the episcopal palace one evening to go to a route; and it was Paley's fate to be set down to a Whist-table, with a charmer, who played the game well, and won his heart. It was the first time of his seeing her, and so enamoured was he, that he could not be satisfied till Jack Law had made all necessary inquiries, and introduced him to her. This was quickly done, and to his friend's inquiry on the result of the first interview, the answer he received was, "I approached, and lo! the mountain burned with fire." Paley had an immortal aversion to red hair, and the colour of the fair one's hair, hid, over night by the powder, discovered itself in the day-time; but Paley is one only of a thousand instances, how easily immortal aversions are overcome, for he soon after married the lady, and the colour of her hair did not occasion any anxiety. By her he became father of a large family, one of whom, treading in his steps, has already distinguished himself in the University.

I do not recollect which of the bishops, followed the good Bishop Law in patronising Paley. I believe it was Yorke then, and now Bishop of Ely. Yorke is the son of the first Lord Chancellor Yorke, a man of Dover, who, from the lowest beginings, raised himself by his talents and fortune, to the highest post in his profession, accumulated an immense fortune, and spread the roots of his family among the highest trees in this realm. Yorke married the daughter of that Bishop of Worcester, of whom one of your correspondents has related a pleasant anecdote, on the art of making pastry, and shewn us that Colonel Birch need not be ashamed of his trade, since it has given to the English Church, a bishop, and to the world, the best landscape painter that ever existed. The offer which Bishop Yorke made to Paley, was entirely from himself, and does him great honour. The mastership of Jesus College, is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. When it became vacant by Dr. Beadon becoming Bishop of Gloucester Bishop Yorke wrote instantly to Paley, offering to him the mastership. No personal connexion existed between them, and the offer was made solely, we believe, on the idea that Paley was, and indeed he was, the fittest person to occupy that station, and to fill it with honour.

The place in itself is not very lucrative, being worth only between two and three hundred a year, with a good house, large garden, and field; but is tenable with every other piece of preferment, and is in itself also a sufficient excuse for non-residence upon any. It is besides a post of honour, bringing a person of talent more into public view, and as he would of course soon have been vice-chancellor, the new master would have had a good opportunity of cultivating an acquaintance with the first lord of the treasury. In fact, the person who took the post, found soon the value of the situation, for he was, in a very little time after, made dean of Ely. It might have been thought too, that Paley, who had himself been so fond of the University, and who would have been received with open arms, must have gladly accepted this offer, which restored him to the seats of learning, and opened to him the most flattering hopes of rising to higher preferment.

The future biographer of Paley will account for the refusal from documents which are not before me; but I have always accounted for it myself in this manner:—About that time, Jesus College had attracted

the notice of the University, by a discussion between the master and the tutor, on the rights of the master to appoint or remove a tutor. This discussion arose from a curious circumstance. An attempt had been made to remove the subscription by undergraduates previous to taking the degree of bachelor, and of graduates to the thirty-nine articles, on taking a higher degree. The attempt originated in Frend, who I have mentioned was of our college; but afterwards removed to Jesus, of which college he was then Tutor. He distributed papers round the University, containing an account of the laws respecting subscription, and giving notice of an intended grace, as they call it, or law to remove them. The University had five or six months to consider the subject, and it ended by the grace being rejected in the capert, one Coulthurst happening then to be in the capert, and fixing his negative on the intended law.

By the custom of the University, every motion made by a member of the senate is drawn up in Latin, and put into the hands of the vice-chancellor, who reads it to the committee, called the Caput. This committee consists of six persons, three of them being doctors, each of his respective faculty and two masters of arts, the sixth being the vice-chancellor himself. Each of these persons has a negative on a motion, on the idea, that he is to prevent any irregularity which may affect the order he represents; but it is considered to be insulting to the whole body to take upon oneself the right of determining a question, on which the whole body is competent to decide. The question of subscription was of the nature of those which belonged to the whole body; but it was apprehended that the question would pass, and the passing of such a question might give offence to certain high church-men, who looked upon religious tests as essential to the existence of their church. In consequence, the putting on a negative in this committee, however it might be considered as an insult on the body, would be a recommendation to the higher powers, and Coulthurst obtained by his act a valuable piece of preferment.

The result of this attempt was, that Frend wrote a pamphlet on the impropriety of this negative, and the iniquity of requiring religious tests on taking degrees, and he prefaced his work by a declaration, that he would no longer have any hand in the humbug of the thirty-nine articles, and that he held the clause in the Athanasian creed, which sent every body to the devil who did not believe in that mass of nonsense, to be impudent and impertinent. I do not recollect his expressions, but there was more truth in them than policy in uttering such sentiments, unless he preferred the satisfaction of his own mind to the sweets of preferment. Beadon would willingly have passed over this juvenile indiscretion, if he could have done it consistently; but how was he to get a bishopric if the tutor of his college declared publicly that he looked upon the Church to be in the wrong. Beadon appointed another tutor, Frend denied his power; the cause was argued before Bishop Yorke, and there Frend insisted upon it, that the belief of the Athanasian creed was not at all necessary to a tutor of college, who might teach the Newtonian philosophy without troubling his head with the discordant jargons of the fathers of any church. The bishop, however, was not thus to be persuaded, but decided in favour of the master's power, and Frend continued in college to pursue more at his leisure his studies.

Now, how came it to pass, that Yorke should think a person unfit to be tutor of a college, who disbelieved the Athanasian creed, and yet offer the mastership of it to Paley, who did not probably hold it in one jot more estimation, than his pupil Frend? This is a curious question. But I can easily conceive, that Paley would think himself in an odd predicament with his old pupil, and fearful, that he might be brought into a controversy, which he would willingly avoid. Frend would have been to Paley, exactly what Paley had been to Law; but Frend had let the cat out of the bag, and such an intimacy

could not have subsisted without exciting a ferment in the University; and Paley could not easily have drawn his usual distinction between the esotoric and exotoric doctrines. I know not whether I am right upon this head, which I leave to be decided by Paley's future biographer.

And remain, Sir,

Your constant reader,

A CHRISTIAN.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

PERMIT me to inform your Readers, that Mr. Huth, an astronomer at Frankfort, on the order, has recently discovered several new spots on the sun, forming a groupe, occupying, according to his observations, a fifteenth of its diameter in length and a nineteenth in breadth. He observes that these spots, in the space of two or three hours, appear to undergo a visible change of form.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. I. S.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

FOR a considerable length of time, a portion of your work has been occupied by "Anecdotes of Dr. Paley," so called at least, but which so far from relating to the reverend archdeacon in question, are, for the most part, very foolish anecdotes indeed, of *Doctors Hey, Law, Old Smoke-a-pipe*, and many others, not having the most distant connexion with the subject. This, however, is foreign to my present purpose, which is to animadvert on the very cavalier manner in which this gentleman speaks of the Articles of the Church of England.

It is not difficult to perceive that he is no friend to its establishment; in this, however, he does nothing more than exercise the common right of every Englishman, to adopt whatever form of faith appears to him most rational, and most consonant with the Word of God. Without doubt, he has not embraced his religious opinions but with a full and firm conviction of their truth. No honest and conscientious man can act in any other manner, for he that does not believe his own faith to be the only true one, *must* always be a hypocrite, and very often something worse. As a member of the church, I am bound to believe every one who dissents from her doctrine to have erred; yet I am no bigot; I can, and do believe, that a man may be an honest citizen although his religious creed differ radically and essentially from my own.

These remarks I have thought necessary to premise, that I might not incur the imputation of intolerant zeal or bigotted enmity towards all dissenters from our church. As for the gentleman whose language I shall now proceed to consider, I cannot sometimes forbear smiling, to observe how he wanders from his course to obtain a slap at the church, and how he beats about the bush to introduce something, not because it affords any illustration to his subject, but because it contains an invective against some part of its establishment. This conduct he pursues in almost every page of his communications. Thus he has (not without some contrivance) inserted amongst other anecdotes of Dr. Paley, a conversation which took place *(vide Univer. Mag. p.* 130.) between a certain unknown gentleman, a nameless countess, and an earl without a title, on the Thirty-nine Articles. This Mr. ———, the countess of ———, and the earl of ———, very unanimously agree on the point in question. They charitably conclude, that the Articles are stuff and nonsense, that all who believe them are ideots, and the *earl of something* closes the debate, by burning the book which contains them. Now, whether the opinion of an earl or a countess, will at this time be allowed to carry much weight in affairs of this nature, whether the Articles deserve this sentence or not, or whether this conversation ever did take place or no (for I must be allowed to have my doubts), I have neither time nor inclination to inquire. What I desire to prove is this, that the Dissenters, unless they first set the example of toleration in religious affairs, cannot expect to receive the benefits of it. The sect who could use such language as is continually employed by this gentleman, plainly shews that the spirit of intolerance, of which they so bitterly complain, is not confined to the high

church party, but that they themselves are not entirely free from its influence. Their malevolence, it is true, extends to words only, but this is as far as their present condition allows them to carry it. It may, perhaps, be too much to suppose, that in the event of their ever succeeding to the establishment, we should behold the fires of Smithfield blaze again for other martyrs, or the stake erected for other Latimers. But when we hear them treat in this uncharitable and injurious manner, an establishment, which, to say the least of it, deserves some veneration for its antiquity, for the piety of its founders, the constancy of its martyrs, the glory of having delivered the souls of so many millions from the degrading yoke of papal tyranny, what must we not conclude? Is it not a fair inference to suppose, that those whose constant occupation it is, to shew not so much their love for their own doctrines as their hatred for ours, would, if greater power were given them, proceed to greater extremities? Although I have taken the liberty to object to the language of this one correspondent only, yet you will perceive that I refer not to him alone. What I say unto one I say unto all: for not only do the writings of the enemies of our establishment, abound in abuse or ridicule of its doctrines, and its ministers, which, I speak in general, in the defenders of it are not to be found, but in the meetings of all sects, except the Quakers, I have heard such bursts of indignation, fury, and resentment, against us, and such innumerable calumnies heaped upon our belief; I have heard such persecuting doctrines delivered by dissenting ministers, and applauded by their auditors, as no clergyman of the church would not deem unworthy of his sacred character to employ, and which no congregation of churchmen would suffer him to utter without reprobation. Something, I am well aware, must be allowed to the complainings of disappointed ambition, and much to the resentment of those who fancy themselves oppressed; but to suppose that the church will be induced to remit its prerogatives or relax its discipline, while such is the language of its opponents, betrays a most woeful ignorance of human nature.

I beg to assure your correspondent that I am animated by no resentment against him or the Dissenters in general. With their doctrines I have no present concern, and to their general good conduct, as far as has fallen under my observation, permit me to bear honourable testimony. Let us have toleration in its most enlarged sense; let the Dissenters, and every one else, be allowed to worship God, every man after his own manner, under his own vine and his own fig-tree; but for Heaven's sake let them allow to us the same privilege. "*Hanc veniam petimus dabimus que vicissim.*" Why then, if they desire toleration, do they continue, in the manner I have mentioned, to shock what they perhaps may call our prejudices? Have they yet to learn that prejudice in religious affairs, if it cannot command approbation, is at least entitled to respect.

I am Sir,
Your Humble Servant,
X. C.

ON THE POEMS OF JAMES MONTGOMERY.

IT has with peculiar felicity been observed, that next to the advantage of being the possessor of genius, is the disposition which enables us to appreciate, and impels us to applaud, the talents and merit of others. If this sentiment is to be considered as unexceptionable, its application can never operate more beneficially than when it is extended to living worth. While that censure comes too late for the public, which, instead of arresting the career of a bad work, deplores what it ought to have prevented; so that praise, which only echoes the voice of general commendation, confers no essential benefit on an author. Let the voice of Fame be heard, before the ears which it ought to have animated are for ever deaf to human applause! Let the exertions of intellect be recompensed, before the heart which they ought to have exhilirated is for ever insensible to human gratification!

However the present age may have degenerated in some departments of

literature, it may justly glory in the excellence of its poetical character. Dr. Drake, in his "Literary Hours," has shewn a laudable solicitude in the illustration of this fact, which, indeed, he has established above the possibility of being controverted. Not to pore into the annals of research, to go no farther than can be retraced by the recollection of the existing generation of Readers, is it possible to recognize such productions as the "Task," the "Pleasures of Memory," the "Pleasures of Hope," the "Pleasures of Solitude," and to mention the names of Burns, Southey, Coleridge, Gifford, Wolcott, Polwhele, Davenport, Roscoe, Wordsworth, Moore, Finlay, Bloomfield, Montgomery; is it possible, with such works and such writers before us, to deny to our age the praise of having yielded some of the first productions of the British Muse?

We have, perhaps, too much good poetry. So numerous are even the meritorious effusions of modern bards, that it often becomes necessary to solicit public attention to the volumes in which they are contained. It is the complaint of the Poet, whose strains now enrapture our mind, while conferring immortality on the genius of a departed friend, that

In vain *he* breathed a soul of fire
Thro' every chord that strung his lyre,
No friendly echo cheer'd his tongue,
Amidst the wilderness he sung;
Louder and bolder bards were crown'd,
Whose dissonance his music drown'd:
The public ear, the public voice,
Despised his song, denied his choice,
Denied a name,—a life in death,
Denied—a bubble and a breath.

— — — — —

His haughty spirit scorn'd the blow,
That laid his high ambition low;
But ah! his looks assumed in vain
A cold ineffable disdain,
While deep he cherish'd in his breast
The scorpion that consumed his rest.

To *such* a fate, there can be no difficulty in declaring that Mr. Montgomery will not be doomed. From *such* a fate, be it our pride to endeavour to rescue the future genuine votaries of the Muse!

Of Mr. James Montgomery, as to his life or personal habits, we know but little, and that little is derived from report only. He is, we believe, proprietor, printer, and editor of the "Iris," a newspaper published at Sheffield, where he resides. We have heard that this publication is conducted with considerable ability. There is a melancholy in the tone of Mr. Montgomery's Poems, whenever he appears to allude to himself, that indicates a mind affected by the vicissitudes of life, and the disappointment of human hopes and human feelings. While, however, he must be allowed to have made some progress in his ascent towards the summit of Mount Parnassus, he will be found to have reached that of Nebo, whence he has viewed the real Land of Promise, whose beauties have already captivated his soul, and inspired his numbers. If he is fascinated by the graces of Poetry, he is also fortified by the consolations of Christianity.

"The Wanderer of Switzerland," which, in the words of Mr. Montgomery, constitutes "The first and longest Essay" in his collection, has many brilliant passages, of which the following may be considered as specimens. They are parts of a dialogue, in which the poem is composed, between the Wanderer and his family (consisting of his wife, his daughter, and her infant offspring) who, quitting Switzerland, in consequence of the subjugation of that country by the French, in 1798, arrive at the hospitable cottage of a Shepherd on the frontiers.

Shepherd.—"Switzerland then gave thee birth?"

Wanderer.—"Aye,—'twas Switzerland of yore;
But, degraded spot of earth!
Thou art Switzerland no more.
O'er thy mountains, sunk in blood,
Are the waves of ruin hurl'd;
Like the waters of the flood,
Rolling round a buried world."

"Stranger-friend! the tears that flow
Down the channels of this cheek,
Tell a mystery of woe,
Which no human tongue can speak.

Not the pangs of "Hope deferr'd"
My tormented bosom tear.
On that tomb of Hope interr'd
Scowls the spectre of Despair.

Where the Alpine summits rise,
Height o'er height stupendous hurl'd;
Like the pillars of the skies,
Like the ramparts of the world:

Born in Freedom's eagle nest,
Rock'd by whirlwinds in their rage,
Nursed at Freedom's stormy breast,
Lived my Sires from age to age.

High o'er Underwalden's vale,
Where the forest fronts the morn;
Whence the boundless eye might sail
O'er a sea of mountains borne:
There my little native cot
Peep'd upon my father's farm.—
O it was a happy spot,
Rich in every rural charm!

There my life, a silent stream,
Glid along, yet seem'd at rest;
Lovely as an infant's dream
On the waking mother's breast.

Till the storm that wreck'd the world,
In its horrible career,
Into hopeless ruin hurl'd
All this aching heart held dear.

On the princely towers of Berne
Fell the Gallic thunder-stroke;
To the lake of poor Lucern,
All submitted to the yoke."

"Star of Switzerland! thy fame
No recording Bard hath sung,
Yet be thine immortal name
Inspiration to my tongue!*

While the lingering moon delayed
In the wilderness of night,
Ere the morn awoke the shade
Into loveliness and light:—

Gallia's tigers, wild for blood,
Darted on our sleeping fold;
Down the mountains, o'er the flood,
Dark as thunder-clouds they roll'd.

By the trumpet's voice alarm'd,
All the valley burst awake;
All were in a moment arm'd,
From the barriers to the lake.
—In that valley, on that shore,
When the graves give up their dead,
At the trumpet's voice once more
Shall those slumberers quit their bed!

For the glen that gave them birth
Hides their ashes in its womb:
O 'tis venerable earth,
Freedom's cradle, Freedom's tomb!"

In the next extract will be felt the real eloquence of "a Muse of fire:" "Thoughts that breath, and words that burn."

Shep.—"Pledge the memory of the Brave,
And the Spirits of the Dead;
Pledge the venerable Grave,
Valour's consecrated bed.

Wanderer! this delicious cup,
This inspiring goblet take;
Drink the beverage, drink it up,
For thy martyr'd brethren's sake."

Wand.—"Hail!—all hail! the Patriot's grave,
Valour's venerable bed!
Hail! the memory of the Brave,
And the Spirits of the Dead!

Time their triumphs shall proclaim,
And their rich reward be this,
—Immortality of fame!
Immortality of bliss!"

Of the last of the three following stanzas, it would be difficult to express the admiration to which it is entitled. It forms part of the description of a field of battle.

Wand.—"On the fatal field I lay
Till the hour, when twilight pale,

* In the last and decisive battle the Underwalders were overpowered by two French armies, which rushed upon them from the opposite mountains and surrounded their camp, while an assault at the same time was made upon them from the Lake.

Like the ghost of dying day,
Wander'd down the darkening vale.

Then in agony I rose,
And with horror look'd around,
Where embracing, friends and foes,
Dead and dying, strew'd the ground.

Many a widow fix'd her eye,
Weeping, where her husband bled,
Heedless, though *her babe was by*
Prattling to his father dead."

Every generous spirit must warmly join in the Wanderer's prophetic anathema.

Wand.—" Wrath in silence heaps his store
To confound the guilty foe;
But the thunder will not roar,
Till the flash has struck the blow.

Vengeance, Vengeance will not stay!
It shall burst on Gallia's head,
Sudden as the judgment-day
To the unexpecting dead.

From the Revolution's flood,
Shall a fiery Dragon start;
He shall drink his Mother's blood,
He shall eat his Father's heart:—

Nurst by Anarchy and Crime,
He,——but distance mocks my sight:
—O thou great avenger, TIME!
Bring thy strangest Birth to light."

Our Wanderer having now fully detailed the miseries of his unhappy country, declares it to be his design to settle amidst the wilds of America. His story concludes with anticipating the emancipation of Switzerland, by the patriotic courage of her sons, from the galling and debasing yoke of France.

Such, on account of length and precedence, is the principal poem in Mr. Montgomery's collection. It is written in the author's favourite quartrain, a stanza which he perfectly commands, and which, probably, he therefore adopted on the present occasion.

Among his minor pieces, the poem entitled "The Grave," from which the following first stanzas are extracted, exhibits fair claims to distinction.

There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary Pilgrims found,
They softly lie and sweetly sleep,
Low in the ground.

The storm that wrecks the winter sky,
No more disturbs their deep repose,
Than summer evening's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose.

I long to lay this painful head
And aching heart beneath the soil,
To slumber in that dreamless bed
From all my toil.

For Misery stole me at my birth,
And cast me helpless on the wild;
I perish;——O my Mother Earth!
Take home thy Child!

On thy dear lap these limbs reclined
Shall gently moulder into thee;
Nor leave one wretched trace behind,
Resembling me.

From the sentiments expressed in the last *two* lines, from the exquisite verses on Hannah, and from the song at page 91, it may be conjectured that the author has no family.

He had once (surely but once!) deliberated on relinquishing his "Lyre."

On an oak, whose branches hoary
Sigh'd to every passing breeze,
Sigh'd, and told the simple story
Of the patriarch of trees;
High in air his harp he hung,
Now no more to rapture strung;
Then warm in hope, no longer pale,
He blush'd adieu, and rambled down the dale.

But—

Lightly touch'd by fairy fingers,
Hark!—the lyre enchants the wind;
Fond Alcæus listens, lingers,
—Lingering, listening, looks behind.

Now the music mounts on high,
Sweetly swelling through the sky;
To every tone, with tender heat,
His heart-strings vibrate, and his pulses beat.

Now the strains to silence stealing,
Soft in ecstacies expire;
Oh! with what romantic feeling
Poor Alcæus grasps the lyre!
Lo! his furious hand he flings,
In a tempest o'er the strings;
He strikes the chords so quick, so loud,
'Tis Jove that scatters lightning from a cloud!

"Lyre! O, Lyre! my chosen treasure,
"Solace of my bleeding heart;
"Lyre! O, Lyre! my only pleasure,
—"We will never, never part!
"Glory, Commerce, now in vain,
"Tempt me to the field, the main;
"The Muse's sons are blest, tho' born
"To cold neglect, and penury, and scorn.

"What, tho' all the world neglect me,
"Shall my haughty soul repine?
"And shall poverty deject me,
"While this hallow'd lyre is mine?
"Heaven,—that o'er my helpless head,
"Many a wrathful vial shed,
—"Heaven gave this lyre!—and thus decreed,
"Be thou a *bruised* but not *broken* reed!"

Of the poems "The Joy of Grief," and "Battle of Alexandria," it will be sufficient to assert, that they are written in Alcæus's best style. Such also are the lines entitled "The Pillow," and the "Ode to the Volunteers of Britain." Perusing the "Verses to the Memory of Joseph Browne," we were particularly struck with the sublimity of the following passage:

Grave! the guardian of his dust,
Grave! the treasury of the skies,
Every atom of thy trust
Rests in hope again to rise!

But it is in his Poem on "The Ocean" that Mr. Montgomery has exerted the full energy of his talents. "It displays," according to the opinion of a contemporary critic, "in happy union, a vividness and novelty of description, a majesty, a spirit, and a pathos, which very few indeed, even of the favourite productions of the Muses, can boast." With this poem, in almost every line of which there is some beauty either of thought or imagery, shall terminate our interesting extracts from the volume now under consideration:

All hail to the ruins*, the rocks and the shores!
Thou wide-rolling Ocean, all hail!
Now brilliant with sun-beams, and dimpled with oars,
Now dark with the fresh blowing gale,
While soft o'er thy bosom the cloud-shadows sail,
And the silver-wing'd sea-fowl on high,
Like meteors bespangle the sky;
Or dive in the gulph, or triumphantly ride,
Like foam on the surges, the swans of the tide.

From the tumult and smoke of the city set free,
With eager and awful delight,
From the crest of the mountain I gaze upon thee;
I gaze,—and am changed at the sight;
For mine eye is illumined, my Genius takes flight,
My soul, like the sun, with a glance
Embraces the boundless expanse,
And moves on thy waters, wherever they roll,
From the day-darting zone to the night-brooding pole.

My spirit descends where the day-spring is born,
Where the billows are rubies on fire,
And the breezes that rock the light cradle of morn
Are sweet as the Phœnix's pyre:
O regions of beauty, of love, and desire!
O gardens of Eden! in vain
Placed far on the fathomless main,
Where Nature with Innocence dwelt in her youth,
When pure was her heart, and unbroken her truth.

But now the fair rivers of Paradise wind
Through countries and kingdoms o'erthrown;
Where the Giant of Tyranny crushes mankind,

* Scarboro' Castle.

Where he reigns,—and will soon reign alone,
For wide and more wide o'er the sun-beaming zone,
He stretches his hundred-fold arms,
Despoiling, destroying its charms;
Beneath his broad footstep the Ganges is dry,
And the mountains recoil from the flash of his eye.

Thus the pestilent Uppas, the hydra of trees,
Its boughs o'er the wilderness spreads,
And with livid contagion polluting the breeze
Its mildewing influence sheds;
The birds on the wing, and the flowers in their beds,
Are slain by its venomous breath,
That darkens the noon-day with death,
And pale ghosts of Travellers wander around,
While their mouldering skeletons whiten the ground.

Ah! why hath JEHOVAH, in forming the world,
With the waters divided the land,
His ramparts of rocks round the continent hurl'd,
And cradled the deep in his hand,
If man may transgress his eternal command;
And leap o'er the bounds of his birth
To ravage the uttermost earth,
And violate nations and realms that should be
Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea!

There are, gloomy Ocean! a brotherless clan,
Who traverse thy banishing waves,
The poor disinherited outcasts of man,
Whom Avarice coins into slaves;
From the homes of their kindred, their forefathers' graves,
Love, friendship, and conjugal bliss,
They are dragg'd on the hoary abyss;
The shark hears their shrieks, and, ascending to-day,
Demands of the spoiler his share of the prey.

Then joy to the tempest that whelms them beneath,
And makes their destruction its sport!
But woe to the winds that propitiously breathe,
And waft them in safety to port!
Where the vultures and vampires of Mammon resort;
Where Europe exultingly drains
Her cordials from Africa's veins;
Where the image of God is accounted as base,
And the image of Cæsar set up in its place!

The hour is approaching,—a terrible hour!
And Vengeance is bending her bow;
Already the clouds of the hurricane lour,
And the rock-rending whirlwinds blow;
Back rolls the huge Ocean,—Hell opens below;
The floods return headlong,——they sweep
The slave-cultur'd lands to the deep;
In a moment entomb'd in the horrible void,
By their Maker himself in his anger destroy'd.

Shall this be the fate of the cane-planted isles,
More lovely than clouds in the west,
When the sun o'er the ocean descending in smiles
Sinks softly and sweetly to rest?
—No!—Father of Mercy! befriend the oppress;
At the voice of thy gospel of peace,
May the sorrows of Africa cease;
And the slave and his master devoutly unite
To walk in thy freedom and dwell in thy light* !

As homeward my weary-wing'd Fancy extends
Her star-lighted course through the skies,
High over the mighty Atlantic ascends,
And turns upon Europe her eyes;
Ah me! what new prospects, new horrors arise!
I see the war-tempested flood
All foaming, and panting with blood;
The panic-struck Ocean in agony roars,
Rebounds from the battle, and flies to his shores.

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* Alluding to the glorious success of the Moravian Missionaries among the Negroes in the West Indies.

For Britannia is wielding her trident to-day,
Consuming her foes in her ire,
And hurling her thunder with absolute sway
From her wave-ruling chariots of fire:
—She triumphs;—the winds and the waters conspire
To spread her invincible name;
The universe rings with her fame;
—But the cries of the fatherless mix with her praise,
And the tears of the widow are shed on her bays!

O Britain! dear Britain! the land of my birth;
O Isle, most enchantingly fair!
Thou Pearl of the Ocean! Thou Gem of the Earth!
O my Mother! my Mother! beware;
For wealth is a phantom, and empire a snare:
O let not thy birth-right be sold
For reprobate glory and gold:
Thy foreign dominions like wild graftings shoot,
They weigh down thy trunk,—they will tear up thy root:—

The root of thine OAK, O my Country! that stands
Rock-planted, and flourishing free;
Its branches are stretch'd over far distant lands,
And its shadow eclipses the sea:
The blood of our Ancestors nourish'd the tree;
From their tombs, from their ashes it sprung;
Its boughs, with their trophies are hung;
Their spirit dwells in it:—and hark! for it spoke;
The voice of our Fathers ascends from their oak.

"Ye Britons! who dwell where we conquer'd of old,
Who inherit our battle-field graves;
Though poor were your Fathers,—gigantic and bold,
We were not, we would not be slaves;
But firm as our rocks, and as free as our waves,
The spears of the Romans we broke,
We never stoop'd under their yoke;
In the shipwreck of nations we stood up alone,
—The world was great Cæsar's—but Britain our own.

"For ages and ages, with barbarous foes,
The Saxon, Norwegian and Gaul,
We wrestled, were foil'd, were cast down, but we rose
With new vigour, new life from each fall;
By all we were conquer'd:—WE CONQUER'D THEM ALL!
—The cruel, the cannibal mind,
We soften'd, subdued and refined;
Bears, wolves, and sea-monsters they rush'd from their den;
We taught them, we tamed them, we turn'd them to men.

"Love led the wild hordes in his flower-woven bands,
The tenderest, the strongest of chains!
Love married our hearts, he united our hands,
And mingled the blood in our veins;
One race we became;—on the mountains and plains
Where the wounds of our country were closed,
The Ark of Religion reposed,
The unquenchable Altar of Liberty blazed,
And the Temple of Justice in Mercy was raised.

"Ark, Altar and Temple we left with our breath
To our children, a sacred bequest!
O guard them, O keep them, in life and in death;
So the shades of your Fathers shall rest,
And your spirits with ours be in Paradise blest:
—Let Ambition, the sin of the Brave,
And Avarice, the soul of a Slave,
No longer seduce your affections to roam
From Liberty, Justice, Religion, AT HOME!"

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AMONG the Readers of your entertaining and instructive Miscellany, there are many, I doubt not, acquainted with various languages; and, if we do not often find an individual like the Abbé of Brussells, who had studied two hundred languages, and could trace to its source almost every word that was proposed to him, yet it may not be too much to expect that the meaning of words very common in our own language, will not be dif-

ficult of explanation. Foreigners are so used to an exclamation too frequent in the mouths of Englishmen, that it is not uncommon to call us, when mixed with an army of other countries, by the name of the *God-damns*. The meaning of this expression is obvious: it is silly and ridiculous, or profane and odious. But there is another expression, though not quite so current, yet, when parties are met together on any joyful occasion, which repeatedly strikes the ear: This is the word *huzzah*. We drink a toast with three *huzzahs*! three times three *huzzahs*: and we even, on a very particular occasion, triple the last number. Now, Sir, what is the meaning of this word *huzzah*? from what language is it derived? how came it to be used in this particular manner? The subject is not of very great importance; yet it may amuse the lovers of Etymology, and throw some light on the history of our ancestors.

I was struck with the extent of country over which this sound prevails, on reading the account of a great feast given by Suwarrow on the plains of Tartary, in the name of his mistress, to a mixture of Tartarians and Russians, assembled on the union of a vast tract of Tartary to the Russian empire. A great part of the Tartarians were Mahometans, and not less than thirty thousand persons were supposed to partake of the feast, in which the porter of England made a very respectable figure. On the health of the Empress being given, the air resounded with the shouts of the guests—*huzzahs* and *allahs* were repeated from every quarter. The *allahs* denoted the joy of the Mahometans; the *huzzahs* the satisfaction of the Russians and Tartarians; who retained the original sound of joy used by their ancestors long before the name of Mahomet was known.

Huzzah one would therefore think could be only a sound of joy; yet a circumstance in the campaign of the French, ending with the total defeat of the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz, has cast a degree of doubt upon this conjecture. According to the French account, a part of their army, only about 5000 strong, was surrounded by 20 battalions of Russians at Stein. Death or glory was inevitable. Sword in hand they force their way through the enemy, destroying 4000 of them, and thus proving the superiority of the French over the Russian infantry. About noon the French had driven a battalion of Russians into the Danube, who, up to their knees in water, called out for quarter: the slaughter ceased, and they were considered as prisoners. Scarcely was this done, and the French were resting on their arms for a moment, when on a sudden the Russians took to their arms, and with horrible cries of *huzzah! huzzah!* (that is kill! kill! kill!) fell upon the French, and made way through them at several points, but being received by a body of reserve, skilfully placed there by the general, were all cut to pieces.

If the French writer has not made a mistake, the word *huzzah* means to kill, and it might well seem to be an horrible cry in the ears of his countrymen. But I am rather inclined to apprehend that he has mistaken the effect of the cry for the meaning of it; and that the word was only an encouragement of the Russians to each other, and was used by them as by us, whether we are launching a vessel into the water in time of peace, chairing a favourite candidate at an election, or rushing on the enemy in the day of battle. The etymology of this word will satisfy my question; and if it has occurred to any of your readers, it will, I doubt not, be received with pleasure by many besides myself, and be thought worthy of a place in your Magazine.

That my letter may contain something besides etymology, I beg leave to call the attention of the military to the Frenchman's remark on the above-mentioned engagement. Their loss, he says, was only 2000 men, and the whole must have been lost if it had not been for their superior skill in the art of positions, and particularly for their principle of sustaining the fiercest attacks by bodies of reserve, without which a good retreat cannot possibly be made. If you are victorious in a charge, all may be lost in a minute, since the charge must occasion disorder in

both parties, the conquering as well as the conquered; from which that party which has a fresh body to come up will gain the advantage.

I remain, Sir,

Your constant Reader,

ETYMOLOGICON PAIRUM.

MEMOIRS OF CHARLES LOUIS, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, AND GENERALISSIMO OF THE IMPERIAL ARMIES.

[Concluded from page 291.]

IMMEDIATETY on the breaking out of hostilities towards the close of the year 1805, Prince Charles was appointed to command the Austrian army in Italy. In this situation he displayed his accustomed ability. After the impetuous and repeated attacks sustained by the Austrians from General Massena, a retreat had become highly expedient. Availing himself, therefore, of the position of the French, who had retired back to Verona, during the night of the 1st of November, his Highness commenced his movements about midnight, on the same day, and continued his march, without any obstacle, to Montechio Maggiore. Though warmly pursued by the enemy, early on the morning of the 2d, his Highness reached the opposite side of the Piave, by easy marches. He was now enabled to take such a position as the state of affairs in Germany should dictate. The surrender of General Mack, at Ulm, and the consequent disarrangement of the plan of the campaign, had rendered the evacuation of the states of Venice indispensable.

The exhausted powers of the court of Vienna, together with the misfortunes it had sustained, shortly after compelled the Emperor Francis to conclude a convention with the Emperor of France. Archduke Charles, at the head of 90,000 troops, was within 80 miles of Vienna when he received an intimation of this armistice! In this distressing state he did not, however, neglect to profit by his proximity to the French grand army. His Highness obtained an interview with Buonaparte, when he succeeded in procuring from the conquerer a mitigation of the levy, originally laid at four millions sterling, demanded by him from Austria and Moravia. This transaction occurred at Stainersdor, three leagues from Vienna, on the 27th of December, 1805.

Since the conclusion of the treaty of Presburgh, the Archduke Charles has been entrusted with the entire direction of the military resources of his country. He is assiduously employed in augmenting the numbers, improving the discipline, reviving the spirit, and ameliorating the condition of the armies of Austria. His very name inspires the soldier with alacrity and confidence, as his character commands the respect and admiration of all classes of men. He has been called, what he may *even yet* prove, the SAVIOUR OF GERMANY!

CRITICISM.

"We would bestow no mean or niggardly commendation. Were it in our power, we would anticipate the judgment of a succeeding age; and place that wreath on the brows of LIVING GENIUS, with which posterity will adorn the bust."—ANON.

ART. I.—*Letters to a Young Lady, in which the Duties and Character of Women are considered, chiefly with a Reference to Prevailing Opinions. By Mrs. West, 3 Vols. pp. 14, 33.*

"I PLEAD guilty," says Mrs. West, towards the conclusion of her last letter, "to the charge of wishing to keep my fair countrywomen *entirely* British. I think that epithet infinitely more desirable than philosopher or cosmopolite." This is exactly as it should be.

Mrs. West, in the "Letters" now under examination, has throughout ably insisted on the performance of those duties and obligations which women are peculiarly required to discharge. Our extracts, however, must be limited; and we shall therefore confine ourselves to her observations on the "Change of Manners in the middle Classes" of Society.

"The levity and dissipation of the middle ranks are the singular and alarming characteristics of the present times. A dissolute sensual nobility is no novelty. It is also upon record, that the lower orders in these kingdoms have been dissatisfied, clamorous, negligent of their proper duties, and inclined to assume political supremacy. But the middle classes, where temperance, diligence, and propriety used to reside, the favourite abode of rectitude, good sense, and sound piety, have undergone a change within the last fifty years which must startle every considerate mind; so far as it relates to women, either as to the cause or the cure, it presents a topic demanding our close attention.

"Though the effects of commercial prosperity are in some degree generally diffused over the nation, it has principally affected the intermediate orders. Successful adventure, professional skill, patient diligence, or laborious industry, often bring a rapid increase of wealth to families that have not, either by habit or education, been taught the proper use of it. The first blessing which fortune seems to offer to an ill-regulated or ill-informed mind is self-enjoyment, the second is distinction; hence arise luxurious modes of living, and absurd exhibitions of grandeur. It would be well if the consequences of these errors were limited to what inevitably follows extreme indulgence, I mean disease and contempt; but the effects are rarely confined to the faulty individual. The gains of successful adventure are soon lost by a reverse of fortune; the savings of diligence and industry cannot supply the waste of carelessness and indolence; the profits of the professional man die with him, and nothing remains to his family but the hoard which frugality reserved in the hour of prosperity. Yet if people so circumstanced will vie in expense with hereditary wealth, what must be the consequence? what indeed, but that which we hourly see, in bankruptcies, suicides, helpless widows and destitute orphans, in every species of nefarious fraud, extortion, and swindling imposition; we must also add, that the ruin caused by this rage for luxury and show, is visible in the madness of gaming-houses, and in the licentious haunts of prostitution.

"Would to Heaven our sex could be vindicated from the heavy censure that must fall upon those who, to purchase the *eclat* of a few years, not the *happiness* of an hour, involve themselves and families in destruction! An impartial review of living manners compels me to confess, that we are in this point often more culpable than our weakly indulgent partners. It is Eve who again intreats Adam to eat the forbidden fruit; he takes it, and is undone. Men in this rank of life have generally less *taste* than women; they are amused by their business through the day, and at its weary close they would generally be contented with the relaxation which their own families afforded, if those families were social, domestic, cheerful, and desirous to promote their amusement. But since the potent decree of fashion determined it to be unfit for the wife of a man in reputable circumstances to employ herself in domestic arrangements, or useful needle-work, time has proved a severe burden to people who are destitute of inclination for literature. To relieve themselves from a load, the weight of which they are too proud to acknowledge, they have felt obliged to mingle with what is called the world. Did any of these adventurous dames consider the heavy services which this association requires, did they fairly rate the fatigue, the perplexity, the slavery of being *very genteel* upon a *limited* scale, they would think it better to prefer a plain system of social comfort, even at the expense of that ridicule which, I lament to say, such a deviation from refinement would incur. Yet, when there is no housekeeper in the spice-room, nor butler at the sideboard, an elegant entertainment occasions more labour and perplexity to the mistress of the house, than she would undergo by a regular performance of services highly beneficial and praiseworthy. What anxiety is there that every part of the splendid repast should be properly selected, well-dressed, and served in style! What care to keep the every-day garb of family economies out of sight, and to convince the guests that this is the usual style of living; though, if they credit the report, it must only confirm their suspicion that their hostess is actually insane. What blushing confusion do these *demi*-fashionists dispo-

ver, if detected in any employment that seems to indicate a little remaining regard for prudence and economy! What irregularity and inconvenience must the family experience during the days immediately preceding the gala! what irritation of temper, what neglect of children, what disregard of religious and social offices! And for what is all this sacrifice? to procure the honour of being talked of, for happiness, or even comfort, are rarely expected at such entertainments. Notwithstanding all due preparation, something goes wrong, either in the dinner or the company. The face of the inviter displays mortification instead of exultation; and the invited disguise the sneer of ridicule under the fixed simper of affected politeness. Nor let the giver of the feast complain of disappointment. She aimed not to please, but to dazzle; not to gratify her guests by the cheerful hilarity of her table, but to announce her own superiority in taste or in expense. When the hospitable hostess spreads her plain but plentiful board for friendship and kindred, for those whom she loves or respects, those whom she seeks to oblige, or those to whom she wishes to acknowledge obligation, where vanity and self are kept out of sight, and real generosity seeks no higher praise than that of giving a sufficient and comfortable repast with a pleasant welcome, a fastidious observance of any accidental mistake, or trivial error, might be justly called ill-nature and ingratitude; but when ostentation summons her myrmidons to behold the triumph, let ridicule join the party, and proclaim the defeat.

But this insatiable monster, a rage for distinction, is not content with spoiling the comforts of the cheerful fireside; luxury has invented a prodigious number of accommodations in the department of moveables; and the mistress of a tiny villa at Hackney, or a still more tiny drawing-room in Crutched-friars, only waits to know if her Grace has placed them in her baronial residence, to pronounce that they are comforts without which no soul can exist. Hence, it becomes an undertaking of no little skill, to conduct one's person through an apartment 12 feet square, furnished in *style* by a lady of *ton*, without any injury to ourselves, or to the fauteuils, candelabras, consoletables, jardiniers, chiffoniers, &c. Should we, at entering the apartment, escape the work-boxes, foot-stools, and cushions for lap-dogs, our debut may still be celebrated by the overthrow of half a dozen top-gallant screens, as many perfume jars, or even by the total demolition of a glass cabinet stuck full of stuffed monsters. By an inadvertent remove of our chair backwards, we may thrust it through the paper frame of the book-stand, or the pyramidal flower-basket; and our nearer approach to the fire is barricadoed by nodding mandarines and branching lustres. It is well, if the height of apartment permits us to glide secure under the impending danger of crystle lamps, chandeliers, and gilt bird-cages inhabited by screaming canaries. An attempt to walk would be too presumptuous, amidst the opposition of a host of working tables, sofas, rout chairs, and ottomans. To return from a visit of this description without having *committed* or *suffered* any depredation, is an event almost similar to the famous expedition of the Argonauts. The fair mistress, indeed, generally officiates as pilot; and by observing how she folds or unfurls her redundant train, and enlarges or contracts the waving of her plumes, one may practise the dilating or diminishing graces according to the most exact rules of geometrical proportion; happy if we can steal a moment from the circumspection that our arduous situation requires, to admire the quantity of pretty things which are collected together, and inquire if they are really of any use.

"Dress is such an important subject to women, that I must claim permission to refer to it frequently. Two chief ends seem to be pursued by those who imitate the great in this particular; namely, that it should show their wealth, and proclaim their uselessness. When the cost of a gown excels the countess's which it resembles in shape, the wearer feels an immense satisfaction, no matter though her dress be but a publication of her vulgar manners; elegance is, in her opinion, a saleable commodity: she has the draper's bill in her pocket (I hope with a receipt to it), and she knows that she is better dressed than her ladyship by fifteen shillings a yard. It may, however, happen, that deficiency in cash or credit may limit the

taste of the fashionist to the mere vamping up and remodelling her old wardrobe; but, as an exact copy would argue a very little soul, it now becomes necessary to caricature the mode, and to exhibit in full extravagance that which, when really modified by taste and worn with propriety, was graceful and becoming. Either way the weather announces her intention of not being mistaken for the drudge of patient utility. The flow of her drapery, the slight texture of her attire, the tasteful arrangement of her tresses, and the studiously inconvenient situation of her ornaments, proclaim an airy sylph, a Grecian nymph, a 'mincing mammet,' or, to speak in her own language, a very fine lady: they cannot possibly denote the industrious housewife, or the helpmate of man.

"The pursuits of this *luxus naturæ*, this creature formed to feed on the toils of industry, consist of laborious idleness. As, after all her exertions, her situation in life does not allow of her being genteel in *every* thing, parsimonious economy and needless expense take their turn. To be as smart, not as her equals, but as her superiors, it becomes necessary that she should excel in contrivance; I do not mean in that prudent forethought, which enables a good wife to proportion the family expenditure by the regular order of necessities, comforts, conveniences, and superfluities: this gradation must be reversed, and superfluities take the lead. French wines may be introduced on great occasions, by a daily retrenchment of small beer; and wax lights may be had for routs, by limiting the number of kitchen candles. If her husband and children dine on hashed mutton, she can provide ices in the evening; and by leaving their bed-chambers comfortless and inconvenient, she can afford more drapery for the drawing-room. Even white morning dresses will not be so very expensive, provided you are expert in haggling with the washer-woman, and do not dislike being dirty when you are invisible; and if you know cheap shops, and the art of driving bargains, you may even save money by making *useless* purchases. New modeling your household and personal ornaments is, I grant, an indispensable duty; for no one can appear three times in the same gown, or have six parties without one additional vandyke or festoon to the window-curtains. These employments will therefore occupy your mornings till the hour of visiting arrives; then you must take care to dismiss the bed-gown and work-bag, and, having crammed every thing ungenteel out of sight, assume the airs of that happy creature who has nothing in the world to do, and nothing to think of but killing time. Fashions are now to be discussed, public places criticised, shopping-schemes adjusted, and evening parties fixed. After your morning ramble, you will just get time to treat your own family with a little of that spleen and chagrin which have been excited by your having seen an acquaintance in her carriage while you were still compelled to be on foot, or by having met one better dressed than yourself, whose husband cannot *half* so well afford it. You must, in compliance with the pressure of time, hurry over the business of the toilette; and if, during the remainder of the evening you are not quite in so great a crowd as a duchess, you may at least console yourself with the consideration that you are as useless to your family.

"My dear young friend will smile when I add, that our second-rate ladies plead that they undergo all this from motives of *conjugal duty* and *maternal affection*. It is necessary, they say, to keep up connexions; their husbands' credit depends upon their appearance; nobody notices them if they do not live like other people; or perhaps the good man himself insists upon their being very smart and living in style. When this latter excuse happens to be the fact, we certainly must seem to sail with the stream; but the plans of expense which we dare not openly oppose, a regard to our children, and indeed self-love, should induce us to counteract gradually. Vanity is rarely a prevailing feature in a man's character; men sometimes, indeed, choose that their wives should be gaily adorned, and hurried through a round of amusements, because they are their property; but much oftener they do this out of gallantry, with a view to gratify them, and by way of showing them their attachment. In the latter case, it is very possible to decline, with affection and steadiness, every expensive attention which prudence disap-

proves; and in the former, this mania of unconjugal *ostentation* may be checked, by appearing rather to *endure* than to *enjoy* the exhibition. Men are far more sensual than vain; they are less influenced by general opinion, and less affected by petty detraction. The passion of self-indulgence leads them into expensive habits. Disdaining the fictitious happiness which depends upon the breath of others, dissipated men pursue what they call *substantial* bliss. They know that the club will at least for an hour exclude sorrow, and ensure gaiety. The circulating glass has with them the united properties of Lethe and Helicon. To a man of this cast, the society of his wife and children is vapid, or at least not sufficiently poignant to be long entertaining. If his tavern-engagements can be counteracted by a well-dressed dinner, and a few cheerful friends at home, a woman is justified in resorting to these measures, by way of weaning him from his more dangerous propensities; even though she should be obliged to sacrifice those pure domestic pleasures which happy wedlock affords those people whose fortunes are commensurate to their wants;

" An elegant sufficiency, content,
" Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
" Ease and alternate labour, useful life,
" Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven!"

I cannot admit the generally-received excuse, that convivial meetings and tavern associations are promoters of business; because I have known men transact a great deal, and even rise from low life to opulence, by means of an established character for probity, integrity, and sobriety. The general habits of the superior part of the mercantile world confirm my opinion; but, granting that the convenience of driving a bargain, or forcing a trade, may withdraw the husband from the domestic circle, the dissipation of the wife is left without excuse. The craft of deceiving by false appearances is followed by too many, to be a profitable *speculation* any longer; and wealthy people, whom it is desirable to make dupes, are much sooner induced to trust a man by the appearance of order and economy in his family, than by hearing that it is the genteelest in the street; which cautious traders often think as the surest omen of approaching bankruptcy. Or is the wisdom of the mother more apparent than that of the wife, in thus cultivating taste at the expense of propriety, from a design of procuring respectable connexions for her daughters; which intention is almost sure to be frustrated by one circumstance; every body is embarking in the same traffic, and the market is so full of well-dressed spinsters who are adepts in the art of spending money, that if our laws permitted the same plurality of wives to men of fortune, as the Koran sanctions, still many an elegant belle would be in want of a good *establishment*. The nymphs of modern times, who spend their days in music and dancing, differ much from the ancient heroines of pastoral and romance; for these latter, if they fed at all, subsisted upon the wild productions of groves and meads, quaffed the limpid stream, and reposed under umbrageous trees; so that they really were very *cheap* companions. But now, ornaments are no longer composed of natural flowers, unless, like Lady Teazle, the fair one purchases roses at Christmas. Penelope (except we seek for her in the circle of royalty) cannot fabricate a vest for her son, or sire; and even 'white-handed Phyllis' disdains 'to dress 'herbs and other country messes for 'Corydon and Thyrsis;' and indeed I much fear that those gentlemen would no longer find them 'savoury.' The rich gudgeon, for whom *portionless* elegance drops such numerous baits, often possesses that most ungallant acquirement arithmetic; and, having discovered that a dowerless wife will have the same conjugal anxiety to support his pecuniary reputation, seems inclined to ally himself to a gold-fish. Compassionating the claims of those numerous young women, who found their expectation of being supported on their total inability of helping themselves, I would advise, by way of experiment, that some few mothers would show a wish of furnishing the next generation with *wives*, by cultivating those qualities in their daughters which will prevent them from being converted into *mistresses*. Diffidence, frugality, and industry, are indeed quite out; but for that very reason they will certainly

be stared at, and may give their possessor that notoriety, which those who only herd with a crowd never can obtain; and it is even possible that some whimsical humourist may take a fancy to such vulgarity, and, remembering his old grandmother's proverb, may overlook the want of fortune with a wife, when there appears to be something in her which promises to wear well. I grant that such a man must be a quiz; yet quizzes have made good husbands; at least, it is better to be the wife of such a one, than to be eternally transforming an old tambour muslin into fresh nets to entangle a Titus or a Brutus, who, being himself upon his preferment, perfectly understands the mystery of *entrapment*.

I can no longer support a strain of irony. My soul is moved to the liveliest indignation, and keenest sorrow, at the wilful degradation of my sex. With what propriety do we complain of the state of dependence in which God and the laws of our country have placed us, when we render ourselves infinitely more helpless, more destitute (shall we not say more servile and despicable?) by deserting our proper sphere, by neglecting the useful duties that we might perform, by sacrificing the interest and the affections of our families, not to be even an object of admiration, distinguished for elegant frivolity and expensive nothingness; but for the sake of starting in a crowd to run the race of folly, or echoing a forged tale of happiness and splendor, which has been too often told to be even specious? For let me once again repeat the often urged fact, dissipation, finery, and extravagance, are *too frequent to attract attention*. Even if you strain the bursting nerves of credit, and not only squander every shilling of your children's property, but ruin every one whom you can ensnare, some rival, equally unprincipled, but better situated, will out-shine you. Could these poor slaves of vanity, who judge by the supposed opinion of the world, bear the contemptuous sarcasms which this unsuitable parade and expense excite from those whom they attempt to propitiate; it is possible, that the dread of ridicule might prove a more powerful restraint than the reproachful tears of their ruined offspring, and the curses of their creditors. In the higher circles, a more costly dress than the occasion requires is considered as an indelible proof of vulgarity; the grandeur of the lady's paraphernalia is contrasted with the pettiness of her attendant lacquey, the shabbiness of her buggy, or the leanness of her laborious Rozinante; and the suitability of the *tout ensemble* must be arranged with no common skill, if it escapes the prying glance of piqued superiority. An uncommon assemblage of feathers, a virile contraction of train, a double row of plaited *Valenciennes*, or a sleeve decorated till it reminds one of Petruchio's whimsical description*, as indisputably announce the entry of some would-be fine lady to a well-bred assembly, as a copper complexion does a native American to the Canadian settlers; and the company wait, with the *nonchalance* of good breeding, till some cockney misapplication of the W, or provincial inversion of the aspirate, determines the stranger's tribe and latitude. For let it not be supposed, that the propensity to appear what we are not is limited to crowded cities: few retirements are so sequestered, as to prevent their being explored by the visitations of this ostentatious passion for *saleable* refinement. The village madam hopes her showy array, and fastidious scrupulosity, will convince you that her husband cannot be a farmer; and, at the peril of a brisk retort, forbears to insinuate to the market-town *elegante*, that she may be wanted in the shop. They suppose that it is very vulgar to be thought useful; and the acknowledgment of an honest avocation is to them a reproach. Yet, though wealth and commerce have rendered the externals of the gentlewoman so attainable, that she is no longer to be distinguished by her habit; we have left it to more patient and less prosperous times to transcribe the complaisance, affability, condescending attention to the claims of others, love of propriety, and regard for decorum, which are the essentials of this desired distinction: the adoption of these is too arduous an undertaking, and requires too many privations. Rudeness of habit is soon cast aside, rudeness of

* "What, up and down, carv'd like an apple-tart,
"With snip, and nip, and cut, it!"

SHAKSPEARE.

manner is more adhesive. The country lass doffs the former at the dress-maker's, where she leaves her red cloak and her humility; but she is infinitely too much delighted with her transformation, to suppose respect to superiors, or civility to equals, can be necessary, now that the Miss Stitchwells have pronounced her *quite another thing*."

With this satisfactory specimen of the talents of Mrs. West before them, our readers may themselves judge of the justice of our applause, when we affirm the present volumes to be a valuable accession to the best works on Female Instruction.

Additions to, and Corrections of former Obituaries.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF JAMES BARRY, ESQ.

THIS illustrious artist, of whom we formerly promised to impart a more detailed account, was born at Cork in Ireland, anno 1742. Before the completion of his nineteenth year, possessing only the common advantages of a classical education, without being stimulated by others to such an attempt, and unassisted by any direct instruction in the principles of painting, he planned and executed a picture, which would singly have perpetuated his name in the annals of the arts. He elected for the subject of this enterprise, one of the most interesting legends of his country. St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland, arrives on the sea coast of Cashel, where the fame of his mission reaching the ears of the sovereign, the latter, convinced of the truth of his doctrines, is converted from idolatry, and accordingly admitted to the sacrament of baptism. The king steps before the priest, who, in disengaging his hand from the crosier, (which was armed at the lower extremity with a spear) accidently, while planting it on the ground, strikes the foot of his august convert. Absorbed in his devotional duties, St. Patrick proceeds to pour the water on the monarch's head, wholly unconscious of what had happened. The King of Cashel suffers not the pain of his wound, for a moment, to interrupt the sacred ceremony! Of his attending guards, whose gestures only express their astonishment, one is prepared, with a lifted battle-axe, to avenge the injury, as he conceives, thus inflicted on his royal master, when he is restrained by another guard, who points to the unchanged aspect and demeanor of their sovereign. The female attendants are engaged, some kneeling, in solemn admiration of the priest, while others, alarmed, are trembling at the effusion of the royal blood. It was *this* moment, rendered so critical and awful by the circumstance of the king's foot being pierced by the spear, that Mr. Barry fixed on for the display of his uncommon powers.

Having embodied the sublime conceptions of his mind, he dispatched the picture to Dublin, whither he repaired himself on foot, accompanied by Mr. Mahony, a school-fellow, who, like himself, was then about to adventure from the shades of obscurity.

The period at which Barry's first great production arrived in the metropolis of his country, was on the eve of an exhibition of paintings by the Dublin Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. While it is but justice to state that we owe to the example of Dublin the society established on similar principles in London, it is not incurious to remark how much Barry benefited by these associations in both countries. One extended to him the theatre in which he first exhibited his abilities with advantage, the other of his matured exertions; one exhilirated the hopes of his youth, the other has solaced the declining years of his life: one congratulated and cherished the efforts of his dawning genius; the last, while it is the depository of the highest efforts of his talents, has gratefully conferred on him the dignity of sepulchral honours.

The *time* specified by the Dublin Society for the reception of pictures was past, when Barry's was offered for their inspection. Such, however, was the effect of his performance on the managers, that, without recommendation or connexion, they unanimously placed it on their walls.

He boldly predicted to his companion Mahony, that "his picture would have every eye, every voice." Barry was himself among the spectators. While

his praise sounded from every mouth, as his performance attracted every eye, there was no one able to communicate any answer to the inquiries, so loudly repeated, concerning who was the author of it, had not Barry, impelled by an irresistable impulse, stepped forth, and asserted his claim to that distinction. His appearance was not calculated to impress the truth he so warmly and instantly declared; his pretensions were treated with a sort of incredulous disdain; and he burst into tears of anger and vexation! Every person present, as may be naturally inferred, pressed to this scene of inquisitive altercation. A pause ensued, during which a gentleman entering the room, thrust himself into the circle, and taking the *raw boy* (as he had just been called) by the arm, exclaimed, "Barry! what does this mean?" An explanation immediately took place, when Barry's sensations may be better imagined than expressed. The Dublin Society voted Mr. Barry 20*l.* though none had been that year offered to the artists by advertisement; and the painting was afterwards purchased by three members of the Irish Commons, who presented it to the House. Here it was unfortunately consumed in the fire that destroyed the Parliament House of Dublin.

His abilities soon obtained Barry many admirers, of whom some proved themselves his warm and efficient friends. Only a few days subsequently to the exhibition of the picture, the late Mr. Burke called on the young artist, delivering to him a letter from Dr. Sleigh, of Cork, in which he was recommended to Burke's protection. Mr. Burke then resided in Dublin, under the patronage of the Viceroy, the late Duke of Northumberland. Early during their intimacy, the following particulars are related to have transpired between Barry and Mr. Burke. The friends were once engaged in a dispute concerning *taste*. Barry, by way of triumph, quoted "The Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful," in confirmation of his own opinions as to the point in contest. Burke playfully disparaging the work, as a mean performance, and of no authority, Barry, whose constitutional pertinacity could not brook opposition on a favourite hypothesis, burst into vehement expressions in favour of the Treatise. Perceiving that the affair was now likely to become too serious, Mr. Burke suddenly replied—"I know the work; I wrote it." Barry, actuated by the enthusiasm which marked his character through life, is stated to have sprung to Burke, whom he cordially embraced, and then ran to a shelf, from which he presented to him a copy of the Treatise entirely transcribed with his own hand.

However desirable it was for Barry to visit London, he restrained his habitual impatience till, by the drudgery of professional avocation, he had acquired wherewith to defray the expenses incident to such a proceeding. After some time had in this way elapsed, he consented to accompany Mr. Richard Burke, the brother of Edmund Burke, to the British metropolis, where he was introduced to Sir Joshua Reynolds and his connexion; a situation in which he is thought to have then passed the happiest hours of his life.

But the schools of Italy were yet unexplored. Nor was it till the Rockingham Administration came into power, that Mr. Burke could say, addressing himself to Barry, "Go now to Rome, and regard me as your banker." He passed three years on the Continent, his friend during that time defraying the whole of his expense.

On his returning from Italy, he published "An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England," 1775. This was written in reply to Abbé Winckleman, who, following Du Bos and Montesquieu, had maintained the influence of physical causes as decisive of national taste or character, concluding the English nation, from such causes, to be deficient in the delicacy and sensibility necessary to genius. About two years after, Barry was elected an R.A.; and in 1780, was appointed Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy.

Many of Mr. Barry's principal paintings (see page 269 of our present Volume) we have already described. To follow him through the tumultuous course of his professorship, would at this time be far from interesting. In 1792 he was first removed from his professorship, and then expelled the Royal Academy; the whole of the proceedings being submitted to his Ma-

jury, by whom they were ultimately sanctioned.

Anterior to these transactions, Mr. Barry had published an octavo volume explanatory of his Series of Pictures, illustrating "The Progress of Civilization;" and, in 1793, a Letter to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in which he announced the engravings, executed by himself, from the several pictures. He was also author of a Letter to the Dilettanti Society, which appeared in the Supplement to Pilkington's "Dictionary of Painters," 1798.

Although the offer of Mr. Barry to decorate the room belonging to the Adelphi Society was entirely gratuitous, yet that institution voted him a gold medal and 200 guineas; and ordered the pictures to be exhibited in their apartments for his benefit, which produced 700*l.* clear.

During the summer of 1805, some members of the same society, regretting the embarrassment of his circumstances, commenced a subscription, with the view of obtaining for him an annuity. The sum of nearly one thousand pounds being collected, Sir Robert Peele, at a meeting of the subscribers, in consideration of this money, offered to secure the liberal annuity of 120*l.* during the life of the annuitant, who was at that time 66 years of age. He, however, lived not to receive the first quarterly dividend. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke, while at an eating-house, from which he was carried, almost insensible, to the house of a friend, Joseph Bonomi, and there, till the moment of his decease, he experienced every possible kindness. The two following letters, upon the subject of Barry's last moments, are from the Earl of Buchan to Mr. Bonomi, and will be found particularly worth attention:

"DEAR SIR,

"Your conduct towards the excellent Barry raises in me the highest admiration. It is worthy of the Medicien race in Italy, or of Praxiteles, or your most illustrious predecessors in Athens, in the best age of Greece. But my sorrow for what you write to me is extreme. I had indeed hoped to have been the means under God of restoring Barry to the sunshine of public favour, and that the Bear of British art should have been a King again.

"I shall wait with fearful anxiety for further tidings from you concerning that worthy man.

"If he has indeed made a settlement of his valuable property in the admirable Pandora, and other works of his hand, and of his mind, I trust you, Sir, and his other generous friends, will take care they be preserved from profane hands of a semibarbarous and sordid people, among whom you have been destined to languish. Accept, Virtuous and generous Bonomi, of the assurances of my continued consideration and esteem.

"*Edinburgh*,
Feb. 10, 1806. "BUCHAN."

"DEAR BONOMI,

"Yes, I do admire virtue, and the virtuous man is more and better entitled to a point of[1] from me than Napoleon of France in all his glory. It is my glory to have thought so always, and so to have acted. You may judge, therefore, with what sensibility I read your letter concerning our eminent departed friend, the excellent Barry. That he died *in oculo Domini*, fervent and penitent, forgiving his multifarious enemies sincerely, in short as a Christian champion, shews me, through sublime tears, that I have been directed in my friendship for the Michael Angelo of Britain, by that Power which governs the universe, from whom all holy desires, all good thoughts, do proceed—from whom nothing can be hid, and who rewards openly what is done in secret. From what I know of Sir Robert Peele, and considering the circumstances of the case, I cannot bring myself to suppose that he will use the money paid without the smallest fruits to his own estate, but will return it to the subscribers, to be applied to public purposes connected with Barry's public views. You are at liberty, dear Sir, to communicate my thoughts to those whom they may concern; and I remain, with high esteem,

"Your obedient humble servant,
"*Edinburgh*, "BUCHAN."
Feb. 28, 1806."

Among various works left by Mr. Barry, at the time of his death, are stated the ensuing:—The Pandora, a sublime composition, mingled with many exquisite beauties. The Birth of Venus; first of his productions in order of time, and in excellency of execution. Jupiter and Juno; a half

length, grand in a manner. Death of Adonis; a cabinet picture, captivating and beautiful. Mercury inventing the Lyre; another cabinet picture, finely and poetically imagined. Eneas meeting Venus, in his way to Carthage; this is considered a grand landscape. Temptation of Adam; in this artist's grand, chaste, and best manner. Ecce Homo! unfinished. St. George and the Dragon, and Medea, also unfinished. The Study of Barry's first great picture, Conversion and Baptism of the King of Cashel by St. Patrick.

Engravings and Manuscripts. His Lectures, as Professor of Painting, are among the MSS.

Such are the remains of a genius, who, with all his faults, will be revered as long as the works of British Painters are remembered and esteemed.

During the latter years of his life, Barry lived, almost a recluse, in a house inhabited only by himself, in Castle-street, near Oxford-street, with his own hands supplying all the wants of the day, and regularly performing all domestic offices. He had no servant, and seldom saw any visitors. His abode was itself in a state of lamentable decay. The unoccupied chair even of his painting-room was covered with dust, which he would sometimes clear off, with unaffected politeness. His clothing, though clean, was bare; his food was scanty, and seldom nutritious. It was not unusual in him to exist for days on water-gruel, or boiled potatoes, with a little salt. He was once found, after having struggled three days and nights with a severe illness, unaccommodated with any other refreshment or medicine than some water that he had placed by his bed-side! Perhaps he owed his death to the dread of dependance. He seems to have denied himself the convenience, lest he should one day want the necessaries of life.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JUNE 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage,) which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

ANGLING.

An Epitome of the Delightful Art of Angling, shewing at one view, the Harbours, Seasons, and Depths; for catching all Sorts of Fish usually angled for; also the various Baits for each. Printed on a sheet of writing paper, with a plate. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting. By C. Bell. 4to, 2l. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of Cardinal Aberoni, and the Duke Ripperda, Ministers of Philip V. King of Spain. By G. Moore, Esq. 2 vols. 7s.

The Exemplary Life of the Pious Lady Guion, translated from her own account, in the original French. By T. D. Brookes. 7s.

A Sketch of the Professional Life and Character of John Clark, M.D. By J. R. Fenwick, M.D. 8vo. 2s.

An Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, L.L.D. By Sir William Forbes, Bart. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.—Royal, 5l. 5s.

The Life and Works of George Morland, containing his Portrait and 20 Engravings, which form Specimens of his different Style of Painting, Drawing, and Sketching. By F. W. Blagdon. Folio. 3l. 3s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

Remarks on the Facility of Obtaining Commercial Credit, or an Exposure of the various Deceptions by which Credit is procured. 1s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Invisible Girl. By J. E. Hook. As performed at Drury-lane. 1s. 6d.

The Falls of Clyde, or the Faries; a Scottish Dramatic Pastoral. In 5 Acts. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dion, a Tragedy, and Miscellaneous Poetry. By G. A. Rhodes, Esq. 8vo. 6s.

Demetrius, the Impostor, a Tragedy. From the Russian of A. Soumarokove. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Leading Strings to Knowledge; or Dame Wise and her Pupils. In progressive Lessons of one, two, three,

four, &c. Syllables. By E. Somerville. 2s. 6d.

Αρχαι; or the Evenings of Southill. Book I. By N. Salmon. 5s.

Some Remarks on a Letter lately published, and addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, on J. Lancaster's Plan for the Education of the Lower Order of the Community, in which Quakerism is described as a disgusting amalama of Antichristian Heresies and Blasphemies. 1s.

The Young Surveyor's Guide, or a Treatise on Practical Land Surveying, being a complete Introduction to that useful Art. In Six Parts. By J. Cotes. 3s.—Fine, 5s.

HISTORY.

The History of England, for the use of Schools and Young Persons. By Baldwin. 4s.

Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy. By Charles Derrick. 4to. 1l. 1s. 6d.—Royal, 2l. 2s.

LAW.

The Trial, by Impeachment, of Henry Viscount Melville, for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, before the House of Peers, in Westminster Hall, between April 27, and May 17, 1806. 10s. 6d.

A Compendious Report of the Trial of Henry Viscount Melville. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Law of Obligations, or Contracts. From the French of M. Pothier; with an Introduction, Appendix, and Notes, illustrative of the English Law on the Subject. By M. D. Evans, Esq. Barrister at Law. 2 vols. 2l. 8s.

Thoughts on Trial by Jury in Civil Cases, with a View to to a Reform of the Administration of Justice in Scotland. In a Series of Letters. 1s. 6d.

MILITARY.

A Vindication of Mr. Windham's Military Plans, with Remarks on the Objections of his Opponents. 3s.

Copy of a Letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Windham, on the Simplifying and more Easily Arranging the Volunteer System, by an Inspecting Field Officer. 1s. 8d.

Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. G. Canning, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday April, 30, 1806, on Mr. Secretary Windham's Motion for the Second Reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Additional Force Act. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Oddities and Outlines. By E. M 2 vols. 10s.

A Letter to Lord Porchester, on the Present degraded State of the English Clergy. 1s. 6d.

The Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Timothy Testy, and Samuel Sensitive, with a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs. Testy. 6s.

The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Folio. Vol. X. 1l.

Recollections of Paris, in 1802, 3, 4, and 5. By J. Pinkerton. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Select Fables, written for the purpose of instilling into the Minds of early Youth, a true Sense of Religion and Virtue. From the French of Mons. Florain. 3s.

A Present for an Apprentice, or a Sure Guide to gain both Esteem and Estate, with Rules for his Conduct to his Master, and in the World. By a late Lord Mayor of London. To which is added, Advice to a Young Man on his Entrance into the World. By J. Watts, D.D. And two Essays. By Dr. B. Franklin. 2s.

A Select Collection of Epitaphs, and Monumental Inscriptions, with Anecdotes of Distinguished and Extraordinary Persons. 4s. 6d.

Harmonic Pastimes: being Cards constituted on the Principles of Music, but intended as well for the Amusement of the Musical World in general, as of those who are totally unacquainted with the Science. Invented by T. D. Morgan. 2s.

Short Inquiry into the Proof of Miracles. 6d.

Fifth Edition. Letters of an Italian Nun, and an English Gentleman. From the French of J. J. Rousseau. With an elegant Frontispiece. 3s. 6d.

John Bull's Soliloquies on the late Impeachment. 2s.

MEDICAL.

Manual of Health, or the Invalid conducted safely through the Seasons. To be continued occasionally. 18mo. 5s.

Cases of the excision of Carious Joints. By H. Park, and P. F. Moreau. With Observations, by J. Jeffreys, M.D 4s. 6d.

Admonitory Hints on the Use of Sea Bathing. By J. Peake. 1s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Castle of Nuovier, or Henrii and Adelinda. By Mrs. Manners. 2 vols. 8s.

Something Strange. By Gabrielli. 4 vols. 18s.

Sophia St. Clare. 2 vols. 6s.

The Three Old Maids of the House of Penruddock. By B. Bluemantle. 3 vols. 12s.

POLITICAL.

A Vindication of the Justice and Policy of the late Wars carried on in Hindostan, and the Deckan. By Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, &c. &c. in conjunction with his Highness the Peishwah Bajee Rao, Chief of the Mahatta States. 4to. 5s.

A Letter to the Directors of the Hon. East India Company, in consequence of that most extraordinary event, the Recal of Governor General Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart, 1s. 6d.

A Reply to the Speech of a Right Hon. Secretary, delivered in the House of Commons, on Thursday, April 3, 1806, relating to the Regular, the Militia, and the Volunteer Forces. 1s.

The Speech of R. Jackson, esq. at a General Court of East India Proprietors, on May 31, 1806, held for the Consideration of certain Papers, respecting the Conduct of the Court of Directors, the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the late Governor General. 1s.

Mr. Francis's Speech in the House of Commons, May 28, 1806, against the Exemption of foreign Property in the Funds from the Duty on Income. 1s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, on the Subject of his Conduct upon the Charges made by Mr. Paul against the Marquis Wellesley. To which are annexed a Faithful Copy of the First Letter from the East India Directors to the Marquis, and also a Copy of the Dispatch proposed to be sent to the Marquis from the East India Directors. 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Dispassionate Inquiry into the best Means of National Safety. By J. Bowls, esq. 2s. 6d.

The Policy of Reducing the Property Tax, and of carrying on the War for the next five Years without any additional Taxes, recommended in a Letter to a noble Earl, by a Friend to the present Administration. 1s. 6d. Symonds.

POETRY.

The Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay, of the Mount Lion King at Arms, under King James V. with Life of the Author; by G. Chalmers. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Poems by Mr. Polwhele, 3 vols. 15s.

Sir Christopher Hatton's Ghost, or a Whisper to the Fair; with Notes. 4to. 2s. 6d.

Poetical Recreations, by A. Harrison, esq. 2 vols. 12s.

Torio Whiggo Machio, or the Battle of the Whigs and Tories; a Political Satire, in 4 cantos, 5s.

RELIGION.

The beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Man; proved from History and from Facts, by the Rt. Rev. B. Porteus, D.D. Lord Bishop of London. 2s. 6d.

Forty Sermons on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects, selected from the Works of the Rev. Dr. S. Clark, by the Rev. S. Clapham, M.A. 8 vols. 9s.

The Condition and Duties of a tolerated Church; a Sermon preached in Bishop Strachan's chapel, Dundee, on Sunday, Feb. 9, 1806, at the Consecration of the Rt Rev. D. Sandford, D.D. to the Office of a Bishop in the Scotch Episcopal Church; by the Rev. J. Walker, A.M. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, May 5, 1805, by the Rev. C. Barker; 1s.

A Sermon, by E. Sandwith, preached at Sutton, near York, Feb. 20, 1806, on the Fast; 6d.

A Sermon preached in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, before the Governors of the Benevolent Institution, established for the purpose of delivering poor married women at their own habitations, on Sunday, March 9, 1806, by G. J. Huntingford, D.D. F.R.S. 1s. 6d.

An Address to the lower Class of his Parishioners, on the Subject of Methodism; from the Minister of their Parish; by the Author of a Letter to a Country Gentleman on the same Subject. 1s.

A Serious call to the Christian World, to consider the present State of

the Jews; with some Thoughts on the Prophecies of Daniel, and St. Paul. By a Member of the Church of England. 1s.

Select Passages of the Writings of St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory, Nazianzen, and St. Basil; from the Greek. By H. S. Boyd. 2s. 6d.

A Third Part of Notes on the Revelation of St. John, compared with itself and the rest of Scripture. By Butt. 1s.

An Affectionate Address to the Parishioners of Blackburn, on the Institution and Observance of the Sabbath. Published for the benefit of the Sunday Schools in Blackburn. By T. Starkie, M. A. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Picture of Glasgow, or Stranger's Guide. 3s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Voyage to Cochin China, in 1792—3, containing a General View of the Valuable Productions, and the Political Importance of this flourishing Kingdom, &c. To which is added, an Account of a Journey, in 1801 and 2, to the Residence of the Chief of the Booshuana Nation. By J. Barrow, esq. 4to. 3l. 12s. 6d.

The Belgium Traveller, or a Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, in 1804—5, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to a Minister of State. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

A Picturesque Tour through Spain, embellished with 22 Plates. By Swinburne. Folio. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Italian Scenery, representing the Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the different Italian States, 32 Plates. 4to. 4l. 4s.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—A new Comedy, from the pen of Mr. Skeffington, was, on Friday evening, the 7th of June, performed at this Theatre, entitled *Maids and Bachelors, or My Heart for Yours.* The scene is laid in Italy, but the plot wears rather a Spanish complexion. It is but justice, however, to the Author to say that he never suffered the interest, once excited, to droop. The dialogue has a considerable share of pleasantry, combined with some accurate views of life and manners. The Prologue, by the author of the Piece, dwelt very neatly on the analogy of the pursuits of the Dramatist and the Painter. The Epilogue, by Mr. T. Dibdin, addressed to "*Maids and Bachelors,*" with some pleasant exhortations to matrimony. It was delivered by Mrs. Mattocks, with much spirit and effect. The Piece was relieved at intervals by the *Corps de Ballet* and some very charming songs, composed by Addison, where sung by Miss. Tyrer, &c. The Piece was produced for a Benefit; it went off without interruption, and was crowned at the end by the unanimous plaudits of a very full and fashionable auditory.

HAYMARKET.—On Thursday, June 12, a new Farce, by Mr. Theodore Hook, and the music by his father, was produced at this Theatre; it is called *Catch Him who Can,* the principal Characters are—

Alphonso - -	Mr. WHITFIELD
Count - - -	Mr. PALMER, jun.
Philip - - -	Mr. MATHEWS
Pedrillos - -	Mr. LISTON
Thomas - -	Mr. TAYLOR
La Heur - -	Mr. DE CAMP
Countess - -	Mrs. STANWELL
Sophia - - -	Mrs. MATHEWS
Janet - - -	Mrs. GIBBS
Annie - - -	Miss. TYRER.

Scene Fontarabia.—The plot is light. The Count is supposed to have killed the son of Alphonso in a duel, for which reason guards are placed in the castle of his own mother at Fontarabia, to prevent his escaping through that town to France; the schemes and stratagems between the lower characters to effect this, form the chief interest, while love plots are carrying on between Annie and Thomas, Janet and Philip—but their exertions are put an end to, and news arriving of the supposed killed antagonist's safety—an union take place among the lower characters, and after moral justice being done to La Heur, a corrupt Stewart and the Count, the Farce concludes happily.

The dialogue was spirited and elegant, and evinced powers of no ordinary measure. The incidents were rapid and enforced; such as were nei-

ther inconsistent with the fable, nor with the characters of the piece.

The Music, by Mr. Hook, Sen. was in the peculiar style of that excellent Master; it had the proper graces of composition, and was withal chaste, simple, and varied. Mr. Hook and Mr. Shield are among those Masters who have long laboured, perhaps not with the success they merited, to preserve the original simplicity and purity of the English song.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. W. H. LASSALLE's, of Bristol, for certain Improvements in Soap. Dated April 5, 1806. The manner in which these improvements are performed, is as follows; take any quantity of such aluminous earth as can be obtained of considerable purity in the native state, or otherwise; purify the same, if desirable, by the mechanical or chemical means well known and used in the arts. Grind, pulverize, or levigate, the said earth, and very carefully mix the same with strong alkaline ley or soap-lees, in sufficient quantity to render the whole imperfectly fluid. Boil the said mixture, with constant stirring, until the mass has acquired a smooth uniform appearance. In the mean time prepare in another boiler a quantity of soap, hot, fluid, and nearly in the finished state, amounting to about three times the weight of the aluminous earth used in the former preparation. In some cases separate the waste lees therefrom, and in other cases permit them to remain, according to the intended quality of the composition about to be made; and, lastly, pour the said hot mixture, or compound of earth and soap-lees into the said quantity of hot fluid, and nearly finished soap, and unite the whole together, by constant stirring and boiling, until the same has obtained a consistence proper for conveying the article into frames, there to be cooled for sale. The proportions of the said materials, and the manner of uniting the same together, admit of certain variations, which are sufficiently evident to require no particular addition to the descriptions here given; and that the said proportions and mixtures are to be varied according as it may be required to form a soap, which shall be more or less saline or more earthy, more soft or more hard, even so as to be reduced to powder, if needful.

Mr. John Delafons's, of London, Watch-maker; for his Invention of a Marine Alarum Chronometer, for ascertaining the Time of a Ship's Log Line running out; the Time of the Watches on Ship Board, and many other useful Purposes. Dated November 19, 1805. The marine alarum chronometer for ascertaining the time of the ship's log-line running out, which is a substitute for the half and quarter minute glasses used at sea, which may be called or denominated a log-chronometer, is constructed as follows; and which, by various additions and alterations, as after-mentioned, may be made applicable to many useful purposes. The great wheel has four pins or ratchet teeth fastened at a convenient distance from the centre; or (according to the use) a ratchet may be affixed with any number of teeth; an arbor which passes through the plates, and carries the hand or handle, having the end, or some part of this arbor or work affixed thereto, propelled forward by the main spring in the barrel, or otherwise, as hereafter mentioned. This arbor has likewise a collet and piece fastened to it, on which is put a spring and click; this click having a tail or pin at the end, which, passing by a pin or arch, is drawn out of the ratchet. This click and discharge may be made in different ways, as, diagonally, in which figure the piece is flat and parallel to the great wheel or tooth, a spring only, to act in the ratchet-teeth and discharge the arbor. The click being drawn out of the ratchet by the going of the piece, gives liberty to the arbor to turn on the centres, and the hand or handle, or any piece affixed to the arbor, to strike against a bell, or any thing else, at pleasure. This hand or handle, or other piece affixed to the arbor, besides striking the bell, likewise strikes the end, or some inclined plane affixed to the pump piece, as the nut, or otherwise, which being struck by the hand or handle, or other piece as aforesaid, raises the pump piece, and a pin affixed

to it internally stops the machine by touching the escapement wheel or balance; when the bell is not used, this falling of the hand or handle, or other piece as aforesaid, is a sufficient notice of the expiration of the time required; the piece thus stopped will remain so when the hand or handle is turned to the quarter or half minute, or other time, until the nut is pressed down which discharges the pin out of the escape wheel, or otherwise, at the exact moment required; a spring bears against the pump-piece to keep it in its place when either up or down. The great wheel, designed for nautical purposes, turns a pinion with a crown or balance-wheel, which acts in a common verge and balance with fans or flies to adjust it accurately to tmie, although any other escapement or pendulum-spring may be occasionally applied either to these for sea use or for other purposes. The machines are also made with a rack or portion of a wheel, which, when it has acted on the pinion, will drop off by the power of the main-spring, and the rack itself, or any piece affixed thereto, or to the arbor thereof, will strike against a bell, or any thing else at pleasure. There is a hand or handle upon the arbor of this rack to turn to the required time as before-mentioned; when this construction is used, there is a hole drilled through the pinion, and a ratchet or pin affixed on the wheel, and a click is affixed on this pinion, so that the pinion may turn one way, and lay hold of the wheel the other way, or the pinion and arbor may be fastened together, and the wheel be at liberty to move one way and hold the other; this rack may also, when it has done the work in one pinion for the going or time parts, drop into another for the purpose of ringing a bell, as is usual to alarums. The nautical machine may also be made with an escapement, and discharge; the mechanism may be placed in a frame like watch or clock-work, or supported by cocks on one plate, at discretion. A pinion to give motion to a train, or otherwise to ring a bell, as is usual to alarums; or, if a portion of a wheel be affixed to the arbor instead of the hammer, and fall on a pinion the effect will be the same. The great wheel, or the rack, may have the teeth contrate, which will bring the balance in another position, but in other respects produce the same effect. When these machines are wanted for other purposes, such as regulating the time of the watches kept at sea, or to awake any one at a given time, or for regulating the time for culinary uses, such as boiling eggs, or otherwise, then the great wheel, may turn any number of wheels, instead of the escape-wheel only, to multiply the time of the machine going; those made for pocket alarums go twelve hours, those for culinary uses shorter spaces of time, according to the purpose to which they are intended to be applied. The numbers for the teeth of the wheels and pinions are calculated the same as watch-work. Where much accuracy is not required, a train of wheels and a fly are substituted, or a skew-wheel and worm; the stop or pump work is occasionally also omitted, and the hammer is raised by a pin or tooth affixed to the ratchet or arbor of the great wheel, as the hammer of a clock is usually raised. These machines may be easily made by means of a weight, instead of the main-spring, with all the above properties, except they are not so properly portable, nor can they act in all positions. The power may also be given to the said machines by a spring similar to a gun-spring, either doubled or strait, or otherwise. The machines may be made of various metals, hard wood, ivory, bone, or similar substances whichever may be thought most proper; but metal should be preferred. In order to render the nautical machines impervious to the water, they are screwed in and variously affixed with oiled leather, bladder, or otherwise, and have a wooden or metal cap within a wooden or metal box, with a handle for convenient holding, but may be made in various forms to the same effect; they may also be made to pull by a chain or string, or to push in a manner similar to a repeating watch. The face of these machines should be divided according to the use they are intended to be applied to, and are set by turning the hand or handle to the time required to be known or determined.

Literary Intelligence.

DR. MACLEAN has a new work in the press entitled, On the affairs of Asia, on the Liberties of Britain, in a series of Letters addressed to the Marquis of Wellesley, including a correspondence with the government of Bengal, under that nobleman, and a narative of transactions involving the anihilation of the personal freedom of the subject, and the extinction of the liberty of the press in India, with the Marquis's edict for the regulation of the press.

The National Cattle Plate Work will be shortly published by Messrs. Boydell and Co. This work will be dedicated by permission to his Majesty, and is under the superintendance of Lord Somerville. It will be published in numbers, of imperial quarto size, each containing two or more prints from pictures drawn from the life, by Mr. James Ward. The history and discriptions, uses, merits and defects of the cattle, with their adaptation to various soils and situations, by Mr. Lawrence, author of the new Farmer's Calendar, General Treatise on Cattle, &c.

The Lectures in Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, which are given under the auspices of the master and wardens of the Society of Apothecaries, and at which the members of the society and their apprentices are entitled to attend, will be delivered this summer as follows; the Botanical Lectures by Mr. Thomas Wheeler, demonstrator of botany at their garden, Chelsea, on the last Tuesday in July, August, and September, at eight o'clock in the morning; the lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by Messrs. Field and Hurlock, at their hall in Blackfriars, on the first Tuesday in july, August, September, and October, at two o'clock in the afternoon. There will likewise be several botanical excursions, under the direction of the demonstrator in botany, for the instruction of the apprentices in the practical parts of the science.

We learn from the French papers, that Sir Joseph Banks has written a letter to M. Delambre, Secretary of the National Institute of France, to inform him that M. M. La Cepede and Cuvier, Members of the Institute are chosen Members of the Royal Society of London. Sir Joseph, in his letter, observes that this choice is a proof of the respect of these two learned societies for each other; a sentiment which, he hopes, no political dispute between their respective nations will ever be able to destroy or weaken.

The Bishop of London's Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, and Milner's History of the Church of Christ, have been translated into the German language, and published in that country.

Mr. Belsham has in the press a new edition of his History of the Reigns of William and Mary and Queen Anne, with numerous revisions.

The Rev. Joseph Townsend, author of the Physicians' Vade Mecum, is engaged in preparing for the press a work on the Character of Moses, as an Historian, as a Lawgiver and a Prophet, to which he alluded in the Preface to his volume of Sermons, published some time ago.

Dr. Render has in the press a volume for the use of schools, entitled Recreations in English and French, adapted for the instruction as well as amusement of youth.

Mr. J. Morfit, a barrister at Birmingham, distinguished by his literary talents, has circulated proposals for publishing, in one volume, octavo, with plates, a complete History of the Trade and Manufactures of Birmingham.

Mr. George Chalmers will shortly publish a work under the title of Caledonia; or an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times, with a Dictionary of Places, Chrographical and Philological.

Mr. West's Picture of the Death of Lord Nelson has been put into the hands of Mr. Heath, for the purpose of being engraved in his best manner.

Two small volumes, containing Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch, may be expected shortly to appear; compiled from her own manuscript. They will also contain Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present age, and a History of the Stage during the time she was on the boards.

Mr. Landseer proposes to publish a Course of Lectures on the Art of Engraving, which he in part delivered at the Royal Institution.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL OF LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE, BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT, ON ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT EXHIBITED AGAINST HIM BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the first day, Tuesday, April 29, 1806, after the Commons, with their Speaker, had taken their seats in Westminster-hall, the Lords moved from their own House of Parliament, in the order and with the formalities usual on such solemn occasions. Silence having been proclaimed, and the usual proclamation read by the Serjeant at Arms, for all persons concerned to come forth, in order to make good the charges against Lord Melville, who now stood upon his trial; the charges against the noble lord, and his lordship's answer to them, were read by the Clerk of the Court.

The following is the substance of the charges and answers:

After stating the importance of the office of Treasurer of the Navy, recapitulating the regulations introduced into that office, by which all monies issued from the Exchequer are required to be paid into the Bank, and not drawn from thence but for specific services; the appointment of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and the appointment of Alexander Trotter to be his Paymaster.

The First Article charges Lord Melville with receiving, previous to the 10th January, 1780, 10,000*l.* of the public money, and with fraudulently and illegally converting the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt or illegal purpose; with declaring that he never would reveal the application of the said sum of 10,000*l.* feeling himself bound by motives of public duty as well as of private honour and personal convenience, to conceal the same.

The Second Article charges him with conniving at, and permiting and suffering Alexander Trotter to draw money out of the Bank for other purposes than for immediate application to navy services, and to place such money in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. his private bankers, in his own name, and subject to his sole controul.

The Third Article charges, that after passing the act for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy, large sums of money were from time to time paid into the Bank, and placed to the account of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and that during all the time the Right Hon. Henry Dundas held the office, from the 10th January, 1786, he did permit Alexander Trotter to draw money out of the Bank and place it in the hands of Messrs Coutts, in his own name; and that the said Alexander Trotter, with the privity and permission of Lord Viscount Melville, did apply the said sums of money to his own advantage and emolument; that the said Alexander Trotter did mix the public monies so placed in his private banker's hands with his own proper money, whereby the public money was not only used for private emolument, but was exposed to great risk, and was withdrawn from the controul and disposition of the Treasurer of the Navy.

The Fourth Article charges, that after the 10th January, 1786, Alexander Trotter did, with the privity, or by the connivance and permission of Lord Melville, place sums of money issued from the Exchequer to the Bank, and drawn from the Bank by Alexander Trotter, in the hands of Mark Sprott and others, and did apply and use the same for purposes of private profit, or for purposes other than naval purposes.

The Fifth Article charges, that after the 10th January, 1780, Lord Melville did fraudulently and illegally, for the purpose of advantage to himself, or for some other corrupt and illegal purpose, take and receive from the public money, placed at the Bank, 10,000*l.* or some other large sum or sums, and did convert the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purpose.

The Sixth Article charges, that after the 10th January, 1780, Lord Melville fraudulently concealing the illegal use and application of the same, did procure and obtain from Alexander Trotter, advances of large sums of money which were made to him in part

from money illegally drawn from the Bank by Alexander Trotter, and in part from monies placed in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, when mixed with the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter. That during the time Alexander Trotter was Paymaster, he kept with Lord Melville an account current, entered in certain books of account, containing entries of all the sums paid and received by the said Alexander Trotter, on account of Lord Melville, and by agreement between the said Lord Melville and the said Alexander Trotter, dated the 18th and 23d of February, 1803, they had delivered up or agreed to cancel and destroy all vouchers and memorandums that had existed or passed between them, which vouchers and memorandums were destroyed with a view to conceal and prevent the discovery of the advances made to Lord Melville, and of the considerations for and upon which the monies were so advanced.

The Seventh Article charges, that Lord Melville received from Alexander Trotter, 22,000*l.* or some other large sum without interest, part whereof was advanced from public money, and part from the said mixed fund.

The Eighth Article charges, that Lord Melville did receive from Alexander Trotter, 22,000*l.* or some other large sum, for which it has been alledged by Lord Melville he was to pay interest, and that for the purpose of more effectually concealing the same advances, the books of accounts and vouchers were destroyed.

The Ninth Article charges, that Alexander Trotter did gratuitously and without salary, transact the private business of Lord Melville, and was from time to time in advance for Lord Melville in that respect to the amount of from 10*l.* to 2,000*l.* which advances were taken from the money placed in Messrs. Coutt's hands, whereby Lord Melville did derive benefit from the said illegal acts of Alexander Trotter. And that Alexander Trotter did act gratuitously as agent to Lord Melville, and did advance money in consideration of the said Lord Melville conniving at and permitting him to apply the public money to his own emolument, that without such connivance the said Alexander Trotter would not have been able to have made such advances. All which acts were contrary to the duty of the office held by Lord Melville, and a violation of the laws. And by all and every one of the aforesaid acts, he, the said Lord Melville was and is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours.

To all these charges, Lord Melville saving to himself all advantages of exception to the inefficiency of the said Articles in point of law; and of not being prejudiced by any want of form in his answer—and also all rights and privileges as a Peer, saith, he is in no wise guilty of all or any of the supposed crimes or misdemeanours charged upon him; and this he is ready to prove, and he humbly submits himself and the justice of his cause to the House.

After the above answer had been given in, the Commons exhibited a further article of charge, being the tenth against Lord Melville.

This Tenth Article charges, that after his appointment to the office of Treasurer of the Navy, on August 19, 1782, Lord Melville did, between that day and the 5th of January, 1784, and between the 5th January, 1781, and 1st January, 1786, did take and receive divers large sums of public money, amounting to a large sum, to wit, 27,000*l.* or thereabouts, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purpose, and to other purposes than those of public naval service: and did continue the said illegal conversion and application, after the passing of the act for better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy.

To this Tenth Article, Lord Melville answers, that he feels it incumbent upon him to protest against being bound by the law and custom of Parliament, or the laws of the realm, to answer such further Article. Nevertheless, confiding in the goodness of his cause and the justice of the House, and saving to himself all advantage of exception to the inefficiency of the said further Article in point of law; and of not being prejudiced by any want of form in his answer, and also all rights and privileges as a Peer, saith, that he is in no wise guilty of the supposed crimes and misdemeanors charged upon

him, and this he is ready to prove, and he submits himself and the justice of his cause to the House.

Mr. Whitbread, as soon as the Charges and Answer had been read, rose, and opened the Charges with a Speech, of which the following is the substance:—

He began by saying that, in proceeding to execute the duty that had been imposed on him, he lamented that this task had not fallen to the lot of a more able person. He should have to detain the attention of their Lordships for a long time, in tracing the long series of facts by which the charges would be incontestibly established. He was rejoiced to think that the Noble Lord who was the object of these charges, was a man of great talents and great experience, and that from the continued possession of great political influence, he had been enabled to establish powerful connexions, and to create attachments even amongst the Peers of the realm, which would cling to, and support him in the difficulties he had now to contend with. The liberal disposition of the Noble Lord, remote from every idea of sordid avarice, and his habits of generous hospitality, strengthened and confirmed the attachments that power and patronage might at first have given rise to, and preserved the friendship when the interest could no longer operate so forcibly. Under these circumstances, the tenderness and commiseration that might be felt for a weak, defenceless, destitute criminal, could not be supposed to operate. The Noble Lord had besides to be tried by a court in which there was reason to think so many were favourably disposed towards him. In addition to the resources his own great talents and experience afforded him, he had the further advantage of the aid of two gentlemen eminently distinguished for their intimate knowledge of the science of the law, and for their eloquence at the bar. It was peculiarly fortunate that one of those gentlemen (Mr. Plomer) had been in a former instance engaged in a case of this nature (Mr. Hastings's) and must be of course particularly acquainted with the nature of such proceedings. All these considerations might be considered sufficient to deter the boldest man from the business he had undertaken: but he would say, that so far from intimidating him, it rouzed and called forth every particle of native vigour, and kindled every spark of manly energy which nature had conferred upon him. If there were any thing that could restrain him in the exertions due to the importance of the cause, the rank of the criminal, the dignity and splendour of the high tribunal before which he was pleading, it was the presence of a person very near and dear to the Noble Lord (Mr. Dundas, Lord Melville's son), for whose conduct and feelings in the whole of the proceedings in this case he had the highest respect. But his duty to his country, which impelled him to institute the investigation of Lord Melville's conduct, as it elevated him above all access to intimidation, compelled him also to overcome and suppress all those feelings of tenderness, which the situation and connexions of the accused were calculated to inspire. He should proceed, therefore, to state the substance of the charges, and the proofs by which they were to be made good. It was in his mind clear that these proofs would establish the guilt of the Noble Lord to conviction; but if the Noble Lord or his Counsel, possessed any means of controverting those proofs, so as to shew the Noble Lord to be innocent, he should be one of the foremost in rejoicing at his acquittal. The Noble Lord had, at a very early period of life, turned his attention to political objects. He attached himself to Lord North during the American war, and was one of the ablest and most zealous defenders of that Noble Lord's measures. In 1783, when that brilliant luminary, whose extinction every one lamented, was placed at the head of his Majesty's Councils, Mr. Dundas had a high office assigned him; and from that time to the period when, in consequence of the resolutions of the House of Commons, laid at the foot of the Throne, his Majesty had thought fit to remove him from his presence and Councils, with the exception of a very short interval, he did not cease to possess a high share in the confidence of his Sovereign, united with some of the most elevated offices in the state. In adverting to Mr. Pitt, and the close and intimate connexion of Lord Melville with him, he wished to fix the recol-

lection of their Lordships not so much on that transcendant eloquence with which every one who heard it were fascinated, nor on that firmness amidst all the dangers and alarms of recent times, nor those other eminent qualities which rendered his loss so particularly deplorable in the present eventful crisis; there was in Mr. Pitt's character, a trait superior to all these, and more apposite to the present occasion: it was that unsullied purity in the management of the public money, which malice could never presume to asperse. In being associated with such a man, Lord Melville had an example, if any example were wanting to enforce a point so clear, peculiarly fitted to impress upon him the propriety of abstaining from the conversion of the contents of the public purse to his own private purposes; and not to have availed himself of that example, but, on the contrary, to have violated the high public trust reposed in him, in the very face and presence of it, must in every one's mind be a high aggravation of the crimes which he should prove the Noble Lord to have committed.—[Mr. Whitbread here traced the history of the office of Treasurer of the Navy, from its origin in the beginning of the century before the last, in the reign of James I. down to the present time. He also described the nature of the trust reposed in the Treasurer—a trust which he was particularly called upon to execute with fidelity, as the salary annexed to the office was very liberal, and from the various provisions of the Legislature, with respect to the subordinate departments of the civil Administration of the Navy, the duties were very light.]—He then adverted to the measures adopted on the recommendation of that sublime orator and distinguished patriot, Mr. Burke, for the correction of the monstrous abuses that prevailed in the public offices. On the suggestion of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy, had been raised to 1000*l.* a year, on the express condition that he should not employ the public money committed to his charge to any purpose of private emolument. The practice of so employing it could not any time have been right or legal; but having been used and established, the Legislature, in insisting upon the discontinuance of it, granted, with its usual liberality, an increase of salary in compensation. Mr. Whitbread then adverted to Lord Melville's appointment to this office, and enumerated the various conversions of the public money to his own use, which were the grounds of the Articles of Charge. He stated distinctly the sums so converted during the first Treasurership; the amount remaining due to the public on his Lordship's going out, and on his return to the office in his second Treasurership. He then adverted to the Act passed on the suggestion of Lord Melville, for preventing the money voted for navy services, from being drawn from the Bank, except for naval services. He contended, that it was absurd and ridiculous to suppose that this Act was complied with, or that any security was gained for the public, if merely mentioning some naval service in the draft, one, two, or three hundred thousand pounds more than was wanted might be drawn out of the Bank, and placed in the hands of a private banker, to be employed to the advantage of a paymaster, or any other person. That Mr. Trotter had employed the naval money, placed by him in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, to various purposes of profit, would be made most clear. That Lord Melville was aware of Mr. Trotter's so employing the money, was evident from his frequently borrowing large sums; sometimes so large as 10,000*l.* from Mr. Trotter, and often without paying interest upon them. How was Mr Trotter, lately but a clerk in the Navy Office, at 200*l.* and whose salary as Paymaster was but 800*l.* how was he to furnish such sums, unless it was from the public money in his hands? If by any chance he did possess such a sum of his own, and it would be shewn that he could not, was it reasonable to expect that he would lend all his money without interest? It was, indeed, but too clear that the money thus advanced was public money; and that no interest was allowed or demanded upon it, was in itself an invincible proof that it was understood so to be. It was true, Lord Melville denied having any knowledge that the money thus advanced to him was public money, or that the public money was converted to purposes of private emolu-

ment by Mr. Trotter; he had made this denial solemnly, and in writing, in a letter to the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, which letter would be given in evidence. But the facts that would be adduced, would prove that Lord Melville did and must know both these things; and what must be thought of a Peer of the Realm, a member of a body whom the Constitution supposed possessed of a veracity so pure, that they were allowed to pass judgment in cases of life and death upon their honour; what must be thought of a Peer of the Realm, he said, averring as fact what he must have known not to be so? Their Lordships would think this part to be so material to their own dignity, as to merit their particular attention; and when it should be made appear in the manner he stated, they would look upon it as no small aggravation of the offences laid in the Articles of Charge, which he had no doubt he should be able to make good. Mr. Whitbread wished to point the attention of their Lordships particularly to the sum of 10,000*l.* advanced by Lord Melville, as his Lordship said, for particular purposes, the nature of which he never would reveal. If the public money were thus diverted from the services for which it was granted to purposes important, perhaps only to the caprice of the person who so diverted it, surely the least satisfaction the public was entitled to, was an express statement of the purposes to which the money was applied. To refuse that explanation, and to profess a positive and contumacious silence to be for ever persisted in, was itself an offence of the greatest magnitude in a public accountant, whose first obligation was to make clear to the public the application of every farthing of the public money committed to his charge. He had been informed, that within these few days the Defendant's Counsel had in their hands the receipt given for that 10,000*l.* Let that receipt be produced—let Lord Melville have the full benefit of it, if the occasion was of such a nature as to justify or excuse the act—let the public now, at least, have the satisfaction, insulted as it was by the refusal of it hitherto, of a disclosure, by means of which it would know something of the use that had been made of its property. If the receipt had been so lately in existence, but was now in existence no longer; if it was in existence, and would not be produced, the world would know what judgment to form of the nature of the transaction to which it referred. But there was another discovery, which his attention to the duty entrusted to him by the representatives of the whole Commons of the United Kingdom had enabled him to make, and of the benefit of which no art of defence the accused or his Counsel could devise, could deprive him. It was the discovery of some of the identical bank notes that had been used in these transactions, which he would trace to the hands of Lord Melville's private banker, where they had been paid in for his private account. When all this should be proved, he allowed that their Lordships must still pause with hesitation and astonishment, and ask themselves how it was possible that a man of such high understanding, rank and station—a man uninfected with the love of money for its own sake, could be guilty of such culpable dereliction of his public duty, such gross violation of his public trust, for his private advantage? He admitted the inconsistency of the act with the character and station according to every principle of human reason. But unhappily there were, in the history of mankind, instances still more extraordinary and deplorable, of the total oblivion of every thing that was honourable and distinguished, for the sake of sordid interest and base corruption. There was in our own history an instance of a man whose intelligent and highly cultivated mind, might rank him with any of the sages of ancient or modern times; whose writings abounded with every thing that was profound in science, with every thing that was pure and sublime in morality; yet this man, enjoying the highest consideration, and filling the highest station in the kingdom, had sunk into this base crime, and of the most extraordinary, the most afflicting, and the most humiliating convictions in history, was that of Sir Francis Bacon, found guilty at their Lordships' bar, of bribery and corruption in the administration of his office of chancellor of England. There were a number of minor instances, more recent and more familiar, and though

the greatest and best interests of mankind, as well as every principle of pride, honour, dignity, and rectitude, would have counselled a contrary conduct, yet the suggestions of these better interests, and these exalted principles had failed; and the highest characters, and most elevated stations, had been forfeited for sordid pecuniary advantages, which brought with them unmitigated contempt, and irrecoverable degradation. Unfortunately the great branches of the public administration, in a country whose power was so extended, and whose exertions in the defence of its own rights, and those of the world, were so diffused, were but too general and too powerful temptations to this crime; and enormous abuses were in many instances the consequence.—Mr. Whitbread here paid a warm compliment to Lord St. Vincent, to whom, he said, it was originally owing that the offences upon which their Lordships were now sitting in judgment were brought to light. Earl St. Vincent, long aware of the abuses that existed in every branch of the civil department of the Navy, availed himself of the first opportunity the return of peace afforded to set on foot an investigation of the several departments, with a view to the necessary reforms. At his recommendation the Commission of Naval Inquiry was instituted. The integrity, the assiduity, the firmness, the penetration and wisdom, with which that Commission had discharged their duty, often having difficulties of the most embarrassing and discouraging nature thrown in their way, were above any panegyric he could bestow upon them. The services they had rendered to the country, perpetuated in the reports they had drawn up, and in the reforms adopted in consequence of those reports, were consecrated by a monument which would claim the veneration of posterity to the latest times. It was by the investigation of this Committee, that the crimes now charged on the defendant at their Lordships' Bar were discovered. On their report, he had thought it his duty to submit to the House of Commons certain resolutions touching the acts reported. The House of Commons had done him the honour of adopting these resolutions; a train of proceedings had followed, the result of which was, that Lord Melville should be impeached at their Lordships' Bar. The House of Commons had done him the further honour to place him at the head of the Committee appointed to manage the impeachment. He was perfectly sensible how little qualified he was for a situation so eminent and so arduous; but he would at least bring to the discharge of the important duty imposed on him, all the assiduity, zeal, and energy, of which he was master, and all the devotion to the public good, which had induced him originally to take up this matter. He had undertaken the task of urging the charges against Lord Melville to this length merely from a sense of public duty, and a regard to the public interest, and not from any motives of hostility to Lord Melville, whose meritorious conduct in the public service he was in many instances ready to acknowledge. Even in this very department of the public service, he gave the Noble Lord credit for having established effectual provisions to prevent the forgery of seamens' wills, which entitled him to the gratitude of all the seamen of the fleet, and of all connected with them; but meritorious service in one respect was not to be made a cover for abuse in another, and whilst their Lordships acknowledged the service, they would not allow an abuse to be screened by it.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE.

The following points appeared in evidence:

1. That Lord Melville was appointed Treasurer on the 19th of August, 1782, and that, on the 20th of August, the sum of 10,000l. was paid by Mr. Douglas, the Paymaster, appointed by him before Mr. Trotter, into a private banking-house, on Lord Melville's account.

2. That on the 6th of November, in the same year, 1782, Mr. Douglas, Lord Melville's Paymaster before Mr. Trotter, received 45,000l. at the Exchequer, 5000l. of which contrary to all former precedent, he took in Bank of England Notes. That the proper depost for this 5000l. being for small monies for the office, was the iron chest of the office, but that, instead of going into the iron chest, it appeared, that one of these notes was paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, on his own private account, to Messrs. Drummond.

This note was No. 212, and was produced in Court. The Clerk of the Exchequer swore, that he had paid this same note to Mr. Douglas, as part of the 5000l. public money; and the clerk of Messrs. Drummond swore, that he had received it of Lord Melville, as his own private money, his Lordship taking 600l. out of it, and leaving a balance of 400l. in their hands, as his private bankers.

3. That in December 1782, the same year Mr. Douglas drew several further sums from the Exchequer, and always took a part of them in notes, instead of bank credit, as usual. The Clerk of the Exchequer swore to having paid to Mr. Douglas another note of 1000l. which note was likewise produced in court, as having been paid by Lord Melville to Messrs. Moffatt and Co. to discharge a private debt of his own. The Clerk of the Exchequer swore to having paid the note as public money, and the clerks of Mr. Moffatt swore to having received it of Lord Melville in payment of a private debt.

4. That between August 1782 and April 1783, Mr. Douglas had drawn 16,000l. from the Exchequer for the iron chest of his navy-office; that by the returns from the proper clerks it appeared that no more than 3000l. had ever been employed, so that there was a deficiency of 13,000l. That Lord Melville acknowledged this deficiency upon going out on the 10th of April in the same year.

5. That being indebted to the public 13,000l. on the 10th of April, 1783, he further drew out 10,000l. more on the 14th of April, four days after he had ceased to be treasurer; that his debts were thus augmented to 23,000l. That the latter 10,000l. was lent by Lord Melville to Mr. Atkinson.

6. That the debt of Lord Melville, upon his ceasing to be treasurer, in April, 1789, was thus, 23,000l.; that a very serious difficulty occurred in the office a few weeks after; money being wanted, and there being no means of procuring it, 10,000l. being the sum wanted, and 3000l. being only in the office, Lord Melville's deficit at this period being 23,000l.; that Lord Melville, thus pressed, paid by a series of instalments—1st. 1000l. then another thousand, 3dly, 6000l. and finally reduced the debt to 7,600l. and that in this situation it stood in January, 1784, when Lord Melville again became treasurer.

7. That his very first act, in his second treasuryship, was, not to liquidate, but to augment his debt from 7,600l. to 11,600l. and that on the very day on which the Bill for regulating the Office of his Majesty's Treasury of the Navy passed, he took up a large sum of the public money, and passed it into the hands of his banker; that Mr. Douglas died in 1784, and that Lord Melville acknowledged to his executors, that he was indebted to the public 10,800l.

8. By the reading of the Act, which was allowed, it appeared that the Treasurer of the Navy was henceforwards ordered, *i. e.* from May 1784, from time to time, to command the Exchequer to pay into the Bank the money required for his office, and the money being thus lodged in the Bank was to be drawn for by the treasurer, or his deputies, by drafts, specifying the service, and the exact amount.

9. By the written documents, admitted as evidence, it appeared that this Act had been unfortunately violated by Mr. Trotter, during the period of Lord Melville's treasurership: that instead of paying money into the Bank, he took it from the Bank and transferred it into the hands of his private bankers, Messrs. Coutts; that the monthly amount of these sums thus transferred was at first 20,000l. then augmented to 50,000l. then to 75,000l. then to 101,000l. then to 271,000l. and lastly, to 401,000l. and half a million. The evidence of this was the Bank books, by which it appeared that the money had been so drawn from the Bank, and the books of Messrs. Coutts, by which it appeared, that the monies thus drawn had been paid, on the same day, to the same exact amount, into their hands. That Lord Melville being asked if he knew that Mr. Trotter thus violated a positive Act, had replied—"If it be meant to ask me, whether I ever gave my direct authority to the paymaster to use the money in the manner abovementioned, I should certainly answer, No; but I have no hesitation in saying, that I believed and understood he did, and never prohibited him from so

doing."—This was proved by the evidence of the Members of the Commission of Inquiry.

10. That in one of the interviews of Mr. Trotter and Lord Melville, Lord Melville said to Mr. Trotter that India Stock must rise, and that he wished to have some; to which Mr. Trotter replied, that he might purchase it to any amount from the public money then on hand;—that Lord Melville expressed some indignation, and said he would not thus apply the public money. That Trotter afterwards told Lord Melville that he had a relation who would make such purchases of stock on his Lordship's security. That Lord Melville consented. That Trotter went to a man of the name of Lind, advanced him a sum from the public money, and with this sum, thus advanced, was purchased 13,500l. for Lord Melville. That Lord Melville never appears to have given any security for it. That the dividends for this stock were realised by Mr. Trotter, first in Lind's name: 2dly, in his own name; then in Messrs. Coutts' name; but from whomsoever received, they were invariably passed by Trotter to Lord Melville's account. This was all stated in the evidence of Trotter.

11. That Lord Melville, amongst other of the Members of the Administration, put down his name to a subscription of 10,000l. to the Loyalty Loan. That this 10,000l. was paid by Mr. Trotter out of the public money. This appeared from the same evidence of Mr. Trotter.

12. That Lord Melville paid no interest for 20,000l. advanced by Mr. Trotter out of the public monies.

13. That Lord Melville could hardly be ignorant that the whole of these advances must have been made from the public monies, as he knew the fortune of Mr. Trotter to be utterly unequal to them; that when Mr. Trotter first came into office, he had a small salary of 50l. to 100l. per annum, and his private fortune was nothing; that within a very short period of this, Lord Melville having made him paymaster, borrowed most enormous sums of him. So far appeared in evidence.

14. That upon Lord Melville going out of his second treasurership, his deficiencies were 220,000l. That Mr. Trotter paid up all his own deficiency, except the amount at that time due from Lord Melville. Lord Melville, to liquidate this account, procured the loan of 50,000l. and all the stock of Lord Melville was sold; that 13,000l, was further advanced by Messrs. Coutts to make up the deficit. That these advances to discharge the debt proved that a debt existed. The advance of the 13,000l. was proved by Messrs. Coutts. The loan of 50,000l. and the date of it, was proved by the production of the documents.

LORD MELVILLE'S DEFENCE.

On the eleventh day, May 13, the Manager having gone through the whole of the evidence for support of the charges, the Lord Chancellor called on the Counsel for the defendant to proceed in his defence.

Mr. Plomer then rose, and began by saying, that, standing in such a situation as he then did, he stood in need of all the candour and indulgence that the House could possibly shew him, as the duty which he owed to the Noble Defendant, that High Court, and the public, required all the energies that could be possessed, by minds of more capacity than he found himself possessed of. It was true, indeed, that he was released from apprehensions, which, on ordinary occasions, he might very justly entertain, as he was convinced the liberal and enlightened minds of their Lordships would not be susceptible of those injurious impressions, which prevailed amongst the generality of the public, by speeches and publications, prejudging the cause which he had now to advocate. Their Lordships were, no doubt, sensible of the inequality of the parties now before them. The Commons came to the prosecution, armed with all the power and authority which justly belonged to that important branch of the Legislature; and the Managers, besides being persons endowed with no ordinary share of learning, eloquence, industry, and ability, had the additional and important advantage of all the power, dignity, and authority, that the Commons of Great Britain could confer upon them; but he had, notwithstanding all this, the consolation and satisfaction to know, that their Lordships' decision would be made according to the justice and merits of the case. He then adverted to the report

of the Naval Commissioners which had gone abroad, and taken possession of the public mind, before the Noble Defendant could have been even aware of the injury which his reputation was sustaining, from the notoriety of the abuses which prevailed in the department committed to his management. After this, it was perfectly fit and proper that the public should have the matter sifted to the bottom, and know whether the Noble Viscount, now upon his trial, had encouraged or employed them for his own benefit or not. However, before this inquiry could be made, one of the first steps taken, was to strike the Noble Viscount from the presence, councils, and confidence of his Sovereign for ever. The Noble Viscount was also stripped of all the offices, power, and influence, which he might before have possessed. Every obstacle that could have opposed itself to inquiry was speedily removed, and witnesses were examined, from week to to week, and from day to day; all the Noble Viscount's papers and correspondence ransacked, and his private dealings scrutinized in vain, for grounds of criminality. After stating so much, their Lordships must think that the Noble Defendant, instead of gentle treatment, had been very hardly dealt by. But his accusers and enemies did not stop here; for the Noble Defendant had further to complain of that extraordinary, not to say atrocious outrage, to all justice and humanity, by infamous libels, circulated through all parts of the kingdom, with an astonishing degree of industry and activity.—These libels were not only scattered and disseminated abroad, to inflame the minds of the people, but were even carried to the foot of the Throne, and registered amongst the records of his Lordship's accusers. Nay, they had gone so far as to pass an act of parliament, to facilitate the means of bringing evidence against him. In this manner was the natural purity and integrity of the minds of Englishmen disturbed and prejudiced by libellous speeches, publications, and proceedings of every kind. Under all these disadvantages, he must once more observe, that he stood in need of their Lordships' utmost candour and indulgence. The honourable Manager himself, (Mr. Whitbread), who opened these charges with a manly candour and liberality, which did him the highest honour, declared, that he "believed Lord Viscount Melville to possess a generous spirit in regard to money, incapable of being influenced by the sordid principle of avarice." Such a declaration on the part of an accuser, when coupled with the known habits of his life, must render it incredible, that he should, in this single instance, depart from his usual character, for an object he never was attached to. Placed as he was, in a situation, perhaps, of all others, the most likely to elevate the mind, filling as he did, some of the most important offices of the State, being at the same time, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, President of the Board of Controul over East India Affairs, Treasurer of the Navy, &c. it was not to be supposed that he could sink and let himself down into so degraded a being as these charges would represent him to be, and that for an object that it was impossible he should ever be in want of; nor could their Lordships, he was convinced, suffer it to operate to the defendant's disadvantage, if he could not, after the lapse of two and twenty years, produce witnesses to disprove every article of charge; and after the principal witness was dead, whose testimony would otherwise serve to acquit him. As to the first sum, the irregular application of which was charged against the Noble Viscount, it would be sufficient for him to say, that it arose at a period when there was no common nor written law against it. He might, in full confidence, rest there; but he would not have the House to suppose, that he was flying from the charge, or sheltering himself under the absence of the act of parliament which afterwards took place. So far from its being a crime, for a public accountant to make even the greatest temporary use of the public money to his advantage, he would shew their Lordships, that there was no law, no condition, no, not even any express or implied obligation against it. It was true, that his honourable and learned friend, the Manager, who summed up the evidence, did not much insist upon this point; but the Hon. Manager who opened the proceedings, had boldly thrown down the gauntlet, and af-

firmed, that such application was always a crime by law, which law was declared and sanctioned by the House of Commons. He, however, denied the existence of the law, and if there were any such, it was incumbent upon them to shew it, as their Lordships knew very well, that no resolution of either House of Parliament, even supposing it to remain in full force, could have the effect of a law. This opinion of his was far from being new, as it was one, which, by some of the first parliamentary authorities, was declared over and over again, in that very sanctuary of liberty (the House of Commons), which his learned friend (Sir Samuel Romilly) seemed to think violated by the declaration made in it by Viscount Melville. All the arguments on the other side would have equally applied to every former public accountant; but he was prepared to shew, that it was not then the law, was not now the law, and never was the law, that such application of the public money was a high crime and misdemeanour. He would even go farther, and shew, that the contrary was the law, and had been so declared by the ancestors and relatives, not only of many of their Lordships, but of one of the present Manager's, and that too, in the sanctuary of liberty.—He then went into a detail of the numerous instances in which public accountants had acknowledged that they applied the public money to their own advantage, and maintained that they had a right to do so, provided the public sustained no loss by it. He dwelt particularly on the case of the late Lord Holland, who, when called to account for a balance of no less than 450,000*l.* was so far from acknowledging that he had no right to employ the balances in his hands to his own advantage, that he maintained his right to do so, and that he was ready to produce them whenever called upon, for the service for which they were intended, any intermediate use he might make of them being a matter of indifference to the public.—What was still more to his purpose, that doctrine was assented to by the minister of the day (the late Earl of Chatham), and these two great men, who never agreed in any other point, were of the same opinion upon this. The resolution of the House of Commons against such applications, passed on the 18th of June, 1782, and had never since been acted upon, but at all events could not have the form of a law upon the subject. Amongst the instances he had stated in support of his proposition, was one in which a motion was made, in the House of Commons, to oblige the Receiver-General of the Land Tax to pay in his balances to the Bank, when one of their Lordships, now present, but then a member of the other House, was not ashamed to stand up in his place, in that sanctuary of liberty, and oppose the motion, on the ground that it would be a hardship on the Receiver-General. Even a right hon. gentleman, whose name and virtues, he was sure, would always be considered with the highest respect in that House, when called upon for the balances of the public money in hands, required two months to pay them in, which was tantamount to a confession that he had been applying them otherwise than to the public use, for which they were intended. If, therefore, it were true, that the Noble Defendant, in this case, had been applying any sums of the public money to his own use, it would be a sufficient defence for him to say, that they were always promptly, fairly, and honourably paid, whenever called upon for the public service; and as he had already shewn it was of little consequence, whether he intermediately applied them for purposes of profit to himself, or left them deposited in the Bank, where they could be advantageous or profitable to no one. With respect to the 10,000*l.* referred to by Lord Melville, in the House of Commons, it was a sum which never was called for, never was wanted, and which he need not have said any thing about, if he thought proper. He made no disposition of that money, until his accounts were passed, and that he was at liberty to transfer it to any other branch of the public service he thought proper, or when it might be wanted. Upon this subject, which has been so emphatically dwelt upon, he must maintain that his Lordship was under no obligation, either legal or moral, of telling in what manner he disposed of it: it

was quite sufficient for him that the money had been paid. When called upon to make the disclosure, it must be remembered, that it was the call of an enemy, the call of an accuser, to convict himself of high crimes and misdemeanours. Was it ever held to be a principle of law, that when a man was put upon his defence, silence should be interpreted a crime? As far as he understood the law of England, a person accused, had the liberty of making whatever answer he thought proper, or if he so chose to do, it was incumbent on him to make any answer at all. The charge of the Managers against the Noble Lord was, that he had not told enough against himself, but he believed, that before this time, silence was never held to be crime in that or any other court whatever. If then it was shewn that silence was never before deemed a crime, why was it held so now? The reason was, that the Noble Defendant, in the dignity and manliness of his nature, spurned an accusation unworthy of his character. The only proofs produced in support of his criminality, were the suggestions of the Managers, and his own silence. He candidly confessed, that he felt himself bound by honour, and a sense of public duty, not to tell in what manner he disposed of the money, and was he to suffer for being influenced by such principles? And was it to be deemed a crime, if, conscious of being in the right, he chose to carry his secret with him to the grave, and make himself responsible for any consequences that may attend it? The Managers alleged, that he made the application corruptly, but of that they had not been able to produce a single tittle of evidence. One of the Managers (Mr. Whitbread) occupied some time in representing to their Lordships the impressions which this transaction made upon his own mind. The Hon. Gentleman, however, then went out of his way, and assumed the character of a witness. He had only stated, not the impression which it had made upon an unbiassed mind, but upon the mind of an accuser, and therefore not entitled to all the weight which they might otherwise have for him. The Hon. Manager must excuse him for saying, that in the Supreme Court of Judicature, Whitbread the manager, and Whitbread the witness, stood in very different characters. In opposition to those impressions on the mind of the Hon. Manager, he had to state, that this charge had already been clearly and positively disproved, by two witnesses; and if, after all the ingenuity and talents which the Managers could employ; and these qualities in them, he believed, never to have been exceeded by any set of Managers, if, after all the most minute researches into the official documents, of the Noble Defendant, and even the memorials presented to him; if, after ransacking all his letters and correspondence; if, after the most laborious investigation into his private accounts, and most intimate and confidential relations in life, they were unable to trace out one shilling of the public money applied to his own private use, it would be most unjust and unreasonable not to infer that he was innocent of these charges. It was corruption and profligacy that constituted guilt, but that could never even be inferred by the transfer of money from one place to another. All the money had been sufficiently and satisfactorily accounted for, with the exception of two small sums, which appeared to be placed to the Noble Lord's private account, at the bank of Mr. Drummond; and supposing, which however, he only did for the sake of the argument, that he should be unable to give any account of these notes, yet, from the failure of accounting for such a trifle in the immense transactions of four and twenty years, and it not having been proved that the Noble Lord made any private profit of his balances, nothing could be more unfair or illiberal than to draw from such a failure an inference of his guilt. In further corroboration of his innocence, it appeared, that at a time when he was informed of his having over-drawn his banker, he did not help himself out of the public purse, but repaid the same, by remittances from his own fortune in Scotland, though at the time, and for ten months after, he had in his possession public balances, uncalled for, to the amount of 56,000*l*. As to the note, received by a draft from the Bank, which had been paid to bankers in the city, where it had been sent in payment of a bill, it by

no means afforded any thing like the inference that was drawn from it. They were not to inquire into such a circumstance there in the manner that an end, on any occasion, was resorted to for the detection of a forgery. It surely signified nothing, whether he sent this note, or any other that he might have taken out of his pocket, as the amount of it was not found deficient in the passing of his accounts. There was no more obligation in the Noble Lord than on his predecessors, not to keep the money where he pleased. The Managers contended, that the Bank was the only place of deposit, authorised by the act; that he denied. Upon such a construction the law could never be carried into effect. If there was only 100*l.* to be paid to three or four different persons, in warrant expences, nothing could be more embarrassing, than to send each of them with a draught upon the Bank. Would it be practicable to pay such sums as 3*s.* or less, to a sailor, when he came to demand it, by a check upon the Bank. The Noble Lord, he maintained, carried the act into execution in every point of policy, justice, and convenience. The necessity for the act was, that before it large balances of money were left for payment in the hands of inferior clerks, having only small salaries, and it was not always easy to get these balances out of their hands. On these, and a variety of other grounds, which he argued at considerable length, he submitted to their Lordships, that the Noble Defendant was not guilty of any breach in violation of the law.—It was charged, he said, that Lord Melville had appointed Trotter his Paymaster in 1786, with a view to a system of corruption, which had continued for 14 years. The principal transactions on which these charges rested were, the purchase of 14,000*l.* India Stock for Lord Melville, a subsequent purchase of India Stock to a smaller amount, a subscription of 10,000*l.* to the Loyalty Loan, and a purchase of 7000*l.* in the 3 per Cents. all of which were said to be corruptly done. The fact was, that Mr. Trotter was recommended to Lord Melville's notice by his good conduct in a subordinate office and the useful regulations he had suggested. The Honourable Manager who had opened the case for the prosecution, admitted Mr. Trotter's former good conduct and recommended him as worthy of the full and perfect confidence of their Lordships. The Honourable Manager had had great intercourse with Mr. Trotter, in the course of the investigation committed to him by the House of Commons, preparatory to this trial. It was therefore from the satisfaction Mr. Trotter had given him on this perfect knowledge, that the Honourable Manager recommended him to credit.—The evidence of Mr. Trotter was of such importance in the eyes of the prosecutors, that an act of indemnity was passed immediately for him, and he had given rise to the agitation of another. It was stated, that the principal transactions to be adduced in evidence of Lord Melville's guilt were known only to Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter. Mr. Trotter was brought forward to convict Lord Melville, with the boon of indemnity held out to him. Every motive of interest operated, therefore, to incline the weight of his evidence against Lord Melville rather than in his favour. He has his own indemnity to establish, which was not to be granted unless he gave a full, fair, and satisfactory evidence; and every one knew how these words would be interpreted by the prosecutors! He had a powerful manager, whose anger he had to dread, unless he should give evidence fully satisfactory to him. He had on the other side nothing to expect by favouring the Noble Defendant, humbled and reduced as he now was, and he could earn his indemnity only by a full disclosure of all he knew respecting the points laid to his charge. What was the effect of Mr. Trotter's evidence under these circumstances: it went not only to exonerate Lord Melville, but to take the whole criminality upon himself. What a deep accumulation of crime did he here take upon his own head; and could he have given such an evidence under such circumstances, induced by such interests and compelled by such terrors, unless the obligation of truth, the first obligation of the law, and the safest defence of the witness had rendered it indispensable? Mr. Trotter distinctly avowed that the whole sys-

tem and the whole profits were exclusively his own; that Lord Melville shared none of the profits; that he knew nothing of the system. Mr. Trotter's evidence confirmed Lord Melville's denial, not only by declaring that Lord Melville was wholly innocent, but that he himself was the sole criminal—

Me, me, adsum qui feci in me convertita furum
Nihil iste nec ausus nec potuit—

In 1783 Lord Melville held the office of Lord of the Board of Controul, in conjunction with the office of Treasurer of the Navy, but without a salary, as he received a salary for the latter appointment. In 1791, when the exertion of a vigorous mind was required to resist the baneful influence of the French Revolution, his Majesty appointed Lord Melville Secretary of State for the Home Department. In 1794 he was appointed, much against his inclination, Secretary for the War Department. All these offices he had filled without any salary but what he received as Treasurer of the Navy. It had been proved, that during 14 years, the total profits he could by any possibility have derived from the use of the public money could not have exceeded 22,000*l.*; yet this same corrupt man had voluntarily relinquished in the salaries of the offices he had thus gratuitously filled, according to the report of the Committee of Public Accounts, 7,933*l.* as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in the other departments, to the amount of 26,333*l.* making a total of 34,266*l.* &c. &c. This was not evidence of a corrupt money-catching mind, grasping all within its reach, without any regard to honor or character. It was incomprehensible that a person voluntarily relinquishing emoluments, which he might have enjoyed without blame, should, at the risk of disgrace on a discovery, which was almost inevitable, knowingly suffer the public money to be abused, for the consideration of a casual and comparatively trifling benefit from that abuse. That would have been certainly the most extraordinary union of generosity and of avarice that ever had occurred in the history of human nature. From the immense sums of the public money that had passed through Lord Melville's hands while in the office of Treasurer of the Navy, amounting to no less than 120 millions, there could be no question, but that he could have appropriated to himself, a proportion far beyond the sums mentiond in the charge, without the possibility of detection, if he had been disposed so to do. Mr. Trotter had declared, that even he himself had no idea of emolument from placing the money at Coutts's, when he first had taken that step with a view to the convenience of the service. It followed, of course, that either Trotter must be disbelieved, after the high panegyric passed upon him by the Honourable Manager who opened the proceedings, or Lord Melville must be declared innocent of this charge. No partial distinction could be made, believing Trotter in some points and disbelieving him in others, according as it may suit the views of the prosecutors. He must be altogether believed or altogether disbelieved. If he was altogether believed, Lord Melville's innocence was established on the main points charged against him; if he was altogether disbelieved, the main pillar of the accusation was taken away, and the superstructure must necessarily fall to the ground. Mr. Trotter having acted under a general power, and drawn the money from the Bank, and placed it in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, was Lord Melville to be condemned for the act? The power given to Mr. Trotter, was the regular power of the office, and was Lord Melville to be blamed for Mr. Trotter's abuse of it? Lord Melville conceived, the money placed in the hands of Coutts, never went beyond what was necessary for small payments; and that it was of no greater amount than the assignments made out. He conceived that no profit was made of it, unless perhaps a small per centage such as was allowed for money lodged in the Bank of Scotland. With respect to the purchase of the India Stock, Mr. Trotter declared, that he himself suggested the idea to Lord Melville, on the apparently very prosperous state of our affairs in India at the time; that Lord Melville declined as not having money, that he, Trotter, then stated that it might be done with the Navy money, a sufficient amount being always in his hands; and that

Lord Melville positively, and with strong indications of displeasure, refused to allow that. Trotter then said he would find the money to make the purchase, which could be repaid by money borrowed on the credit of the stock. But the Hon. and Learned Manager, who summed up the evidence for this prosecution, contended, that Trotter's account of the transaction was not to be credited. Which of the two Managers was to be believed, the one who opened the prosecution, by whom Trotter was represented as worthy of the fullest credit, or the Hon. and Learned Manager who summed up, by whom he was represented as worthy of no credit whatsoever. The Hon. Manager who summed up, contended, that the account given of the stock purchased, and the money subsequently raised upon it was a perfect farce; that no man beyond the degree of an idiot, could think of lending money upon stock so circumstanced. Yet that man, that idiot was found; and who was the man who was such an extreme driveller? Why, it was *that tool Mark Sprott.*—(*A loud burst of laughter from every part of the Court*). The release and the destruction of the papers had been construed as evidence of corrupt practices, and a design to destroy the evidence of these practices. This argument might possibly have some weight, if the papers destroyed were of a public nature; but it did not appear that they were. On the contrary, they were of a nature merely private; and was it to be argued, that because two individuals held situations of public trust, they were never to settle their private accounts, nor to adopt those measures of mutual acquittance and security against future claims, which were usual in all accounts. It had been besides proved, that Lord Melville had been in the habit of destroying his private papers, when he had settled the affairs to which they related. As to the release, it had been prepared by a most respectable solicitor, without the knowledge of Lord Melville, and because it contained a clause of obligation to give up and destroy all prior papers of account and dealing, it was argued that it was intended to conceal transactions of a criminal nature. But every one must be aware that in this case instead of concealing, this would have been the most effectual mode of discovering transactions of such a nature, if any such there were. It would not be necessary to trouble their Lordships with any details of evidence for the defence; because the evidence adduced for the prosecution made entirely for the defence. It had been said by the Hon. and learned Manager (Sir J. Romilly), that while Lord Melville's private affairs prospered under his neglect, the public affairs were ruined by his care. But very few of their Lordships would, he was sure, be of that opinion. On the contrary, it would be almost universally acknowledged, that the public service had benefited most materially by the exertion of Lord Melville's talents. The Hon. Manager who opened the prosecution, had justly complimented Lord Melville on the services he had rendered when Treasurer of the Navy. The Hon. Manager had acknowledged that the regulations established by Lord Melville, with respect to seamen's wills, were most essential to the preservation of their property to their widows and orphans, and justly entitled the Noble Lord to the eternal gratitude of that class of men on whom the glory and the safety of the country so much depended; and yet this was the man in whose hands the other Hon. Manager, in summing up, stated, that the public affairs had withered and gone to ruin. He trusted that on the consideration of the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, which made chiefly, if not wholly in favour of Lord Melville, their Lordships would see no proof of criminal or corrupt intention in the Noble Lord; and that whatever negligence may be chargeable upon him, would appear to their Lordships abundantly punished, without any further aggravation of his sufferings, if indeed it would be competent to their Lordships to inflict any. You are now, my Lords, said Mr. Plomer, charged with a duty of the highest and most awful nature. You stand in the situation of the highest tribunal the world contains, the highest of which the human mind can form an idea; except that one higher and more awful one, before which you will yourselves be judged for the judgment you will give in this case. You sit in judgment on

a person of exalted rank, whose character at the close of a long life spent in the service of his country, depends wholly on your judgment. I have nothing further to add, than that this court is the tribunal to which he has resorted for that pure, impartial justice, which he could not obtain elsewhere, and for which he relies with confidence on your Lordships' honour.

ABSTRACT OF THE VOTES ON THE DIFFERENT CHARGES.

On the 1st Article, charging him with applying 10,000l. of the public money to his own use, previously to January, 1786:

Not Guilty -	120
Guilty - - -	15

On the second Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to apply sums of the public money to his own use, and conniving at such fraudulent application:

Not Guilty -	81
Guilty - -	54

On the 3d Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to draw public money from the Bank, and place it in the hands of his bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co. in his own name, and at his own disposal:

Not Guilty -	83
Guilty - -	52

On the 4th Article, charging him with similar connivance, in respect to public money placed by said Trotter in the hands of Mark Sprot, for the purpose of private emolument:

Not Guilty unanimously, being 135

On the 5th Article, charging him the same as in the 1st Article, only laying the Act subsequent to January, 1786:

Not Guilty -	132
Guilty - -	3

On the 6th Article, charging him with receiving public money from Alex. Trotter, and applying it to his own use, and in participating with said Trotter in the profit made of the public money, and mutually agreeing to destroy vouchers, &c.

Not Guilty -	88
Guilty - -	47

On the 7th Article, charging him with receiving 22,000l. of the public money, without interest, from Alex. Trotter:

Not Guilty -	84
Guilty - -	51

On the 8th Article, charging him with receiving from Alexander Trotter, 22,000l. of the public money, for which the defendant was to pay interest:

Not Guilty -	121
Guilty - -	14

On the 9th Article, charging that while the said Alexander Trotter transacted the business of the defendant, as his agent, he, the said Trotter, was from time to time in advance, to the said Viscount Melville, in that respect, to the amount of from 10,000l. to 20,000l. which sums were partly taken from the public money, and partly from a mixed fund of public and private money:

Not Guilty -	120
Guilty - -	15

On the 10th and last Article, charging him with taking at divers times, between 1782 and 1784, and between 1784 and 1786, 27,000l. of the public money, and converting the same to his private use:

Not Guilty -	123
Guilty - -	12

An interval of nearly an hour now took place, occupied in casting up the votes; after which the Lord Chancellor rose, and addressing himself to Lord Melville, who stood uncovered at the bar, spoke to him nearly as follows:

"You, Henry Lord Viscount Melville, have been *acquitted* by your Peers of all the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against you by the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom, and of all matters and things therewith connected, and your Lordship is dismissed accordingly.

As soon as the judgment was pronounced, Lord Melville's friends flocked around him, eager to congratulate him on the issue of his cause.

The Peers returned to the House of Lords, and at half past three the court was finally adjourned.

The following is a List of the Peers who voted:

GUILTY.

Ld Chancellor, 2, 3, 6, 7 *Bishop*—St. Asaph, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Dukes—York, 3
Clarence, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10
Kent, 2, 3, 6, 7
Sussex, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10
Barons—Clifford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
St. John, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Clifton, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7

Duke of Gloucester, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9
Lord President, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Lord Privy Seal, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Dukes—Norfolk, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Somerset, 2, 3
St. Alban's, 2, 3, 6, 7
Marquis — Winchester, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Headfort, 2, 3, 6, 7
Earls—Derby, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Suffolk, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Winchelsea, 2, 3
Carlisle, 2, 3, 7
Oxford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Cowper, 2, 6, 7, 8
Stanhope, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Buckinghamshire, 2
Egremont, 2
Radnor, 2, 3, 6
Mansfield, 2, 3, 6, 7
Grosvenor, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Fortescue, 2
Caernarvon, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Breadalbane, 2, 3, 6, 7
Stair, 2, 3, 6
Enniskillen, 7
Donoughmore, 2, 3, 6, 7
Rosslyn, 2, 3, 6, 7
Charleville, 7
Viscount—Hereford, 2, 3, 6, 7

Barons—King, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Ponsonby, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Grantham, 1
Dynevor, 7
Holland, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Grantley, 2, 3, 6, 7
Rawdon, 2, 3, 6, 7
Bulkeley, 6, 7
Somers, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Fife, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Grimston, 2, 3, 6, 7
Gage, 2, 3, 7
Auckland, 2, 3, 6, 7
Ossory, 2
Dundas, 2, 3, 6, 7
Yarborough, 2, 3, 6, 7
Dawnay, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Dunstanville, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Minto, 2, 3 6, 7
Lilford, 2, 3
Carysfort, 2, 3, 6, 7
Ellenborough, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Lauderdale, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Crewe, 2, 3, 6, 7

TOTAL.

1——16
2——55
3——53
6——49
7——51
8——18
9——12
10——11

NOT GUILTY UPON ALL THE CHARGES.

Dukes—Cumberland
Cambridge
Beaufort
Rutland
Marquis—Salisbury
Abercorn
Cornwallis
Hertford
Earls—Aylesford (Ld Steward)
Dartmouth (Lord Chamberlain)
Bridgewater
Westmoreland
Essex
Doncaster (Buccleugh)
Bristol
Macclesfield
Graham (Montrose)
Hardwicke
Earls—Lucan
Limerick
Caledon
Viscounts—Wentworth
Hampden
Lowther
Bishops — Bath and Wells
Chichester
Barons—Spencer (Blandford)
Hay
Boston
Irby
Cathcart
Rodney
Elliot
Borringdon
Berwick
Montague
Hawkesbury
Kenyon
Earls—Chatham
Bathurst
Uxbridge
Camden
Strange (Athol)
Mount Edgecombe
Digby
Onslow
Chichester
Powis
Strathmore
Rothes
Aboyne
Balcarras — went away after the first charge
Glasgow
Westmeath
Longford
Barons—Braybrook
Amherst
Douglas
Douglas (Morton)
Mulgrave
Bradford
Stuart (Moray)
Harewood
Rolle
Carrington
Bayning
Bolton
Northwick
Eldon
St. Helen's
Thomond
Arden
Sheffield
Ashburnham.

Married.]—At Lambeth Palace, the Hon. Hugh Percy, third son of the Earl of Beverley, to Miss Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Capt. Colby, R.N. to Mrs. Costin, late of Bedford. Ralph Bigland, esq. Norroy King at Arms, to Miss Lerimer, daughter of Mr. L. of Eye, in Suffolk. The Hon. Wm. Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to the Hon. Letitia E. D. Allen, youngest daughter of Lord Viscount Allen. Lieut. Col. Birch, assistant quarter-master-general, to Miss E. A. Reynardson, eldest daughter of J. R. esq. of Holywell, Lincolnshire. Osborne Markham, esq. son of the Archbishop of York, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath. Charles Cunningham, esq. son of Sir Wm. C. bart. to Miss Frances Call, daughter of the late Sir J. Call, bart. Mr. Greenwood, of Kentish-town, to Miss Munden, daughter of Mr. M. of Covent-garden Theatre. Lord Viscount Fitzharris, eldest son of the Earl of Malmesbury, to the Hon. Miss Dashwood, neice of the Earl of Effingham.

Died.]—At their apartments at the London Institution, aged 34, Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. James Savage, clerk to that establishment, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Levainston, of Hatfield, near Doncaster.

In Great Portland-street J. Mitford, esq. formerly a commander in the East India Company's service.—At Highbury, suddenly, the Rev. Dr John Ford.—W. Walton, esq. accomptant-general of the Bank of England

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PEACE! delightful sound! the faintest spark of hope connected with that word exhilarates the heart! too long have we been tormented by the fiend, that separates two nations so well calculated by their situation to increase each others happiness, and to assist in promoting the general welfare of our race. But alas! the rumour only is heard, and we know not whether it rests upon any thing more than the speculations of the Stock Exchange. On this side of the water there cannot be a doubt that peace would be welcome. We are carrying on a ruinous war to no purpose whatever; we are incapable of injuring our enemy, or preventing any one of his schemes on the Continent. He may make or unmake kings. France is not blotted out of the map of Europe, as the mad Irish declaimer prognosticated a dozen years ago: but England has completely lost all influence in Europe; she is as much separated by the skill of Buonaparte as by her seas from the Continent; she may parade on the vast expanse of waters with her fleets, and rule, as it is impiously expressed, the waves; but France commands an immense population, and divides among her generals the territories of princes.

To this state of degradation have we been reduced by the wild folly of wretched Pitt, who hurried on to the execution of the worst conceived plans, without regarding their expense or the consequences of their failure. He calculated merely upon his money and his armies on paper: he marched the mercenaries to any post he pleased; but never reflected on the difficulties they might encounter, or the enemy they were to oppose. But it is needless now to expatiate on the folly of this prating barrister. The mischief he has done the country is incalculable, whether in lowering the national character abroad, or cutting to the roots the principles of honour at home. Every day is bringing forward some new fact to light. The shameless expenditure of the public money for the last twenty years, and the total inattention to public accounts, prove this heaven-born minister to have been as vile a financier, as he was a statesman, and years of the most rigid œconomy will not retrieve the twentieth part of the waste of his extravagance. What would the sleeping partner in a banking house think of its concerns, when he heard, that the accounts had not been made up for twenty years! This was the state of England under Mr. Pitt, who preached up confidence with the utmost effrontery, at the moment he was conniving at a breach of trust, and scandalously neglecting the superintendence of the national accounts.

It is said, that our cabinet has not entered upon pacific measures without the consent of our former allies; that the utmost assistance from our treasures was proffered to Austria, if she would renew the war with France; and that we would continue the contest, as long as Russia had a man to send into the field. But what could be expected from Austria! Fatal experience has at last compelled that infatuated court to listen to the counsels of prudence. She is now reduced to the state of a secondary power, and another war would completely annihilate her independence. She has peremptorily refused to receive more of our gold, and is endeavouring to accommodate herself to her new situation. Resourses are still left to make her respectable, if she could divest herself of bigotry, and learn to trust more to the love of her subjects, than to the terror of a standing army.

The next month will throw more light upon this subject. The return to England of several prisoners, who have been confined in France from the beginning of the war, will put government in possession of some knowledge of the country, and they may also have been made the depositaries of some confidential intercourse between the two cabinets. We cannot, however, entertain very sanguine expectations. A state of war is of very little consequence to France: it costs her scarcely any thing: her troops are necessary to consolidate the system, which Buonaparte has established for the government of Europe; and this system will afford many subjects of speculation to future politicians. We were in arms against republicans, and Buonaparte, entering into our views with more prudence and stronger motives of interest, has almost destroyed the name of republics, and converted them into kingdoms.

Holland since our last has received a king. A Frenchman has the nominal title, splendid palaces, and a large revenue: but, whatever may be his title, he is merely the viceroy of Buonaparte. The

Dutch territories in the east are put under his sole government, and in the future arrangements, if peace should take place, they may create some difficulties. The new king is, we believe, a catholic, and will preserve that religion in his palaces: but the freedom of religion, for which Holland has been distinguished, is not to be impaired. What effect this new government will have upon the phlegm of the Dutchmen, remains to be discovered: his manners required polishing, and it will take some time to convert him into a courtier; and unless the new king encourages trade, his dominions will, after a short period, be reduced to the state of their ancient marshes.

Switzerland also, it is now said, is to have a king; not that the Swiss desire one any more than the Dutch did, but such is the sovereign will and pleasure of Buonaparte, the king-maker. Their ancient government was far from possessing those excellencies, which writers, unacquainted with the country, were fond of attributing to it: and it is a great mistake to suppose, that liberty had a residence in every canton. Their division into cantons, and their petty sovereignties, very much embittered private happiness; some of their own authors relate an anecdote, which was frequently in our mind on visiting these republics. A gentleman discontented with the government of his country, determined to seek an asylum among the sons of freedom: he chose Zurich for the place of his residence; was well recommended to the principal inhabitants; lived with them a month; in which time he acquired so much knowledge of their boasted liberty, that he shifted his quarters, and passed the remainder of his life at Lisbon. It is not the name of republic, or of king, that either constitutes or abrogates freedom; and we should not be at all surprised, if the modern Swiss with their new king enjoyed more real and substantial liberty than their warlike ancestors.

Farther changes are talked of in Germany: that imperial republic, or rather a republic of princes, one of the worst forms of government that was perhaps ever devised by human ingenuity. It is evident that France will not establish a kingdom of this country, which would make it an effectual rival to her; for Germany under one sovereign, would constitute the most formidable kingdom in Europe. Split into independent states it can never effect any thing of consequence, though this last division into kingdoms will advance the happiness of the inhabitants. The bane of the empire has been its pernicious notion of blood, by which a cast of nobility was formed, proud, haughty, insolent, overbearing, and lazy; this, with its number of petty states, destroyed all the efforts of German spirits to rouse itself, and to be on a level with its much less industrious neighbours. The kingdoms formed or forming will give a greater scope to exertions, than can be expected from a set of petty villages, with a set of petty princes at their head; and a set of petty courts around them. Doubts are even entertained on the future state of Hanover, and it is now considered not quite so certain, that it will form a part of the kingdom of Prussia. For the sake of our own kingdom, as well as the inhabitants of the electorate, we hope such an arrangement will be devised, as may indemnify our sovereign for the loss of his ancient dominions, and at the same time separate them from the crown of England.

Their are still two heirs of Naples, one in actual possession of the city and almost all the Italian territory belonging to it, the other reigning in Sicily. We have taken possession of a small island near the bay of Naples, and Gaeta has not surrendered to the arms of the French. As this town is open to the sea, it may for some time be defended: but the French have other objects in view, and the possession of Sicily is of much more importance than the capture of a small town, whose garrison is incapable of any thing but self defence. The queen of Naples, let no one thinks of her husband, is making vigorous efforts for the defence of Sicily: she has gone so far as to arm the galley slaves, but we do not know sufficient of the island to hazard any strong hopes of her final success.

Our accounts also from Dalmatia are little to be depended on. The Russians are said to have given up to the French the quiet possession of the Cattaro, but it is not likely that this will stop their career eastward. As soon as they have organised their territories on the east of the Adriatic, we may expect to hear of some grand movement towards Greece; and, whether we make peace or not this summer, the French will pursue their conquests in that quarter. A king of

Greece will be a novelty, but we have seen stranger things than that: and such a measure will not be deprecated by the lovers of Grecian literature.

From Europe let us turn our eyes to America. Two events there solicit our attention, one of a melancholy nature, as affecting the interests of this country; the other promising a change, which will be of great importance to both worlds. The first event has occasioned a great commotion in the United States, and we have not as yet intelligence only on one side, to determine the merits of the question. The commander of an English ship of war, whether in obedience to orders from this country or not is unknown, fired several shots at an American vessel, going into the harbour of New-York, and by one of them killed a person on board. The body of the deceased was brought on shore, and buried with all funeral solemnities, and attended by an immense multitude from the neighbouring towns. Previous to the body being committed to the ground, a coroner's inquest was held over it, whose verdict was murder by the commander of the British vessel. An account of the transaction was transmitted to the President, who issued a proclamation for the apprehension of the murderer, and forbiding any intercourse with the ships under his command. The American papers teemed with complaints against this country, and some were for instant war. The President has viewed the subject with greater moderation; but unless the representations made by him are better attended to than they were under the infatuated administration of Mr Pitt, there is reason to believe, that America will be added to the number of our enemies. What should we think, if a Dane or a Swede should fire at an English trader between Dover and Calais? The mode pursued by America is new in the history of the world, but it may operate as a salutary restraint upon the passions of naval commanders, and may be a mean to prevent war on a single outrage. The trade between us and our former brethren is not to be lost, if there is a possibility of healing the breaches, but some stop must be put to the seizure of American subjects by our ships.

Of the other event we have little more than the former rumour. Miranda, the Mexican General, has landed on the Spanish main, and the points of expected revolt are on the northern part of the province of Granada: the whole district between the Isthmus of Darien and the mouths of the Oroonoko. The inhabitants of this district have been long indifferent to their mother country, and the badness of the Spanish Government would naturally encourage the spirit of revolt. To assist or execute it no one is better qualified than Miranda: he has been trained to such a source by the French revolution, in which he had a considerable command, and his mind has long been bent to deliver his countrymen from the Spanish yoke. What encouragement he has received in the country, or what are his resources, we cannot tell: but should he succeed in the attempt, and establish himself in the district he has attacked, the flame will spread over the whole of Spanish America; and it is by no means impossible, that this summer will establish its independence. The benefit to this country by such a measure is incalculable. The trade of an immense population would be laid open to us, and the barrier being broken down, which has so long separated us from that part of the new world, we may there be indemnified for the prohibitions in Europe of our manufactures. By whom Miranda is supported we have not at present sufficiently correct information; a very slight aid from this country would greatly contribute to his success; and it will be curious to see what new form of Government the Peruvian will be inclined to adopt. The mind feels some satisfaction in reflecting that, while Europe is sinking under the weight of its own follies, there is a prospect, that another world may beware of committing the same faults: and when the capitals of this country and the adjoining Continent are levelled with the dust, institutions will be formed in America for man in a better state, than he has yet exhibited.

At home we have but too much cause for melancholy reflection. The property tax, with all its inequalities, has passed the House of Lords, and the tenth of every man's labour is now to be exacted by government. The exceptions are few in comparison with those under former bills of this kind, and Lord Henry Petty seems to have emulated the fame of Rehoboam of noted memory. My predecessor whipped you with rods, but I will scourge you with scorpions. It might astonish any one who had not witnessed the events of the last twenty years, that such a measure should pass almost unnoticed.

One writer only has opposed it, and in a small pamphlet, entitled, "the Policy of lowering the Income Tax, and carrying on the War without Additional Taxes," has shewn, that Mr. Fox's plan of paying off every loan in thirty-seven years is the true system for war taxes, and that this property tax is as impolitic as it is oppressive. In fact, we are raising ten millions a year in war time to pay off the national debt, and we are needlessly burdening the subject at the moment when he is least able to bear it.

Our young finance minister was driven from the iron tax, and afterwards foiled in his private brewing tax. Tossed about in this manner, he has fixed at last on the assessed taxes, and thus this new administration has shewn no superiority in this part of finance over its predecessors. We are not surprised at this vacillation in the young minister: for it is one thing to make a speech in the House of Commons, and another to discuss a question of finance; but this country has not yet learned to form a correspondence between the men and the places they are to occupy. Age and experience are requisite for a chancellor of the exchequer, and we are reminded of a foreign university, which, having two professorships to fill up, gave one of them, the professorship of rhetoric to an excellent mathematician, who stammered exceedingly, and had paid no attention to the belles lettres, and the professorship of mathematics to an excellent scholar, who had never read Euclid.

The conduct of the tax-office makes us view the increase of the assessed taxes with fearful apprehension, and we despair of any amelioration taking place in this department. The scenes, which have occurred already to our own knowledge, are a disgrace to the country; and we were glad that they had not escaped the notice of Mr. Cobbett in his Weekly Register, a publication of great public utility. He has given the following dialogue between a commissioner and a farmer.—Com. "Farmer, you are surcharged for a horse and a man-servant, kept by you, which you have omitted to return for."—Far. "Please your honour I keep no servant but my farming labourers, and I keep no horse but for the use of my farm, and to ride to church and market."—Com. "But will you venture to swear, that you have never within the last year on any single occasion ridden your horse, except upon your farm, or to church or market."—Far. "No! I cannot swear that, I believe I rode it once to the christening of my eldest daughter's child, but I do not keep it for such purposes, nor should not think of doing so. I keep it honestly and fairly for the purposes of my farm, and no other. My farm it is, that makes a horse necessary to me, and but for my farm I should never think of keeping one."—Com. "Well! that may be, but now the law is, that a horse used by his owner once in a year for pleasure, is a horse kept for pleasure, and we must allow the surcharge accordingly. Now for your servant."—Far. "I do assure your honour, that I keep no servant but my husbandrymen. What should I keep a servant for?"—Com. "Stay a moment, who saddles the horse that you ride?"—Far. "I generally saddle it myself, sometimes the plough-boy, or one of my labourers."—Com. "Very well, very well, you know we have already decided that your horse is a horse kept for pleasure, and a man who attends upon a horse kept for pleasure, cannot be called a farming servant; so we must allow this surcharge also."—But this is not the only evil attending the mode of interpreting this tax-bill: the inspector frequently gives trouble to a whole district by a quantity of surcharges, by which he is sure to be a gainer: for, if he fails in the greater number, his supposed vigilance in the others will recommend him to his employers, and he loses nothing by those which fail. As the inspector is a kind of privileged spy, he ought to pay some penalty on every false surcharge; and the person charged unjustly ought to be indemnified for his loss of time. When this is done, much of the grievance of assessed taxes will be removed.

Taxation is a necessary evil, its pressure will next year be severely felt. A more melancholy theme has filled the country with astonishment. The delinquency of Lord Melville is notorious, both from his own confession, and the documents that have been laid before parliament. The trial might develope more particulars, or point out the degree of blame attached to each species of delinquency. The proceedings on the trial were kept secret from the public, until the day that judgment was passed; when the nation had the mortification to hear, that the culprit was acquitted of every charge. The acquittal was, however, far, very far from being an honourable one: a

great number of the peers, and among them the most distinguished for their abilities and character, we e found to agree in thinking and declaring upon their honour, that Lord Melville was guilty on several charges. With the lords in the minority we unite most cordially, and we cannot but feel indignation and contempt at the conduct of those people of Edinburgh, who have insulted the nation, by daring to pronounce the acquittal of Melville honourable, and to make it a subject for public rejoicing. When between fifty or sixty peers out of less than a hundred and forty concur in fixing guilt on the delinquent, there can be no occasion for triumph: and, if the decision of a jury, in which unanimity must prevail, could not prevent the Melville faction from applying the epithet of acquitted felon to the persons, whose conduct had been most severely scrutinised, they must not be surprised, if the general voice of the country and the judgment of the latest posterity should fix on Lord Melville his true title, that of the "acquitted delinquent."

The flagrant abuses in the management of the public money, will not, however, be longer tolerated, nor will any more impeachments follow the culprits. The Court of King's Bench and a jury are the proper place and men on such occasions, and proper care must be taken in forming our acts of parliament, so as properly to meet every offence of this kind. But these things require much investigation. Two singular attempts have been made to purify our House of Commons, but without success. The principles in both cases deserved a better fate. In the one the candidate for a seat in parliament had vacated it a little before by accepting a place under government. Mr. Cobbett, who is taking great pains to lay open the borough-mongering system of this country, seized this opportunity of addressing the electors of Honiton, in a very spirited advertisement, which was the means of bringing Lord Cochrane to enter the lists against the place-monger. The contest was violent, but it ended in favour of the place-monger. The principle, however, was much canvassed; and if the conduct pursued by Mr. Cobbett becomes more general, there may be some hopes of restoring the commons to their ancient state. As long as men possessing places under government are allowed to have a seat in parliament, it is absurd to talk of the excellence of our constitution, in the separation of the executive and deliberative powers. Every man possessing a place is inevitably attached too much to the party in power, and the people lose the benefit of his deliberative voice.

A vacancy in Somersetshire brought forward another very important discussion, namely, the propriety of a chair-man of the quarter sessions being candidate for a county. The question originated in an application to a gentleman, who was in this situation, to become a candidate for the county; but he declined it in a very sensible letter, stating the impropriety of such a measure, since a chairman was in a similar situation with a judge, and in elections circumstances would arise on which he must employ his judicial character, and it would be difficult to refrain from and impossible to avoid the suspicion of partiality. We are decidedly of this gentleman's opinion, from what we have seen of the conduct of chairmen after a contested election; but we would go still farther, and suspend the exercise of the functions of a magistrate, during the time the person cloathed with that dignity had a seat in the house. A member of parliament, if he really does his duty, has sufficient employment in the affairs of the house; and in his return to his country as a private individual, he will be better qualified to exercise judicial authority. We are sorry to add, that the Somersetshire gentleman was overpowered by his friends, and he in becoming a candidate only brought another instance, that practice and principle are frequently at variance.

The circles of upper life received two topics to compensate them for the loss of their amusement at Lord Melville's trial. The one was the burning down of a famous bordello, where the fire left of one or more gentlemen, nothing remaining but the bones. Curiosity was afloat to discover the gentleman, but it is not yet completely satisfied. We have sufficient evidence to satisfy ourselves, but do not wish, should our information be correct or should it be otherwise, to wound the feelings of the family, or the numerous connexions of the deceased. The circumstance, however, gratified much wanton curiosity. At one time it was a bishop, at another a judge, at another a new made peer; the name of an officer in the army was long wantonly used, and for a time the suspicion fell on some members for the suppression of vice; but we should expect to hear

of its members in houses of a very different description. Some instances of its impertinence have lately fallen under our notice, which convince us, that it is much more calculated to promote than to suppress vice.

We are grieved to hint at the other topic, which involved the character of a very high and distinguished personage in this country. The inquiry has, however, we understand, tended only to cover her accusers with infamy, and effectually to remove the suspicions which had, without any foundation, been entertained. The circumstances relative to this extraordinary affair will in due time be fully divulged.

To relieve the mind from the pain attending calumny, we have the satisfaction of concluding our report with a gallant action performed by some of our merchantmen. Eleven sail of the Jamaica fleet, having left their convoy, were attacked by a privateer, which they beat off after two attempts, and two days after the last attempt they were attacked by three privateers. Being aware of their coming, they made Capt. M'Farland their commodore, and sent on board his ship volunteers from the others. Thus prepared they stood the brunt of the assault, and after an hour's warm fighting, beat off the privateers, and made them incapable of renewing the action. The commodore's ship had only one man wounded, and another ship one man killed. This species of gallantry ought not to go unrewarded, and has a claim on the patriotic fund at Lloyd's, which makes a distinction we do not understand: and we wish that all the gallant actions of merchantmen were recorded. That of Capt. Stonehouse, in the Oporto trade, we have already noted, and are sorry to add, that it was not noticed by the patriotic fund at Lloyd's.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE custom of making long speeches containing very little matter, in both houses, gives the appearance of much business to their transactions, all of which might be compressed into a small compass by a judicious arrangement of the houses into committees, to prepare each subject for discussion. The military plans of Mr. Windham gave rise to very long debate, and it was amusing to observe the conduct of those men, now in opposition to government, who a few months before were chief members in administration. We have used the term opposition to government, merely because it was a phrase used by these very gentlemen, but we enter our protest against such a term; an opposition either in or out of parliament by disinterested men, seeking the good of their country, is not an opposition to government, though it is an opposition to an administration. We cannot, however, give these gentlemen any more credit than they would have done to their opponents, during the former administration; and it is certain, that if the same mode of repeatedly dividing the house had been used by Mr. Fox, nothing could have exceeded the malignity of language, which would have been used by the Pitt faction on such an occasion.

Mr. Windham's plans seem likely, however, to be carried into effect. They promise much good to the country, provided the measure of training the people to the use of arms is undertaken with spirit. There is no other method of saving the country. A large standing army never did, nor never could save it; and in fact it is a dangerous instrument, ruinous to its employers, generally the oppressors of those by whom it is paid. Austria presents to us the miserable spectacle of what is to be expected from a regular army, and an untrained people; and the overthrow of the Bourbon family might teach sovereigns, how little dependence is to be placed in the arming of one set of their subjects against the other. These arguments were successfully used in the House of Commons, and the experience of foreign nations in enlisting men for a limited time, was urged against the opinions of some military men, who seemed to entertain apprehensions on this head. It was forcibly argued also, that the return of men regularly trained after a limited time, would have a great effect in disciplining the great body of the people; and when the number of fighting men in each county is considered, there cannot be a doubt, that by Mr. Windham's plan, an enemy, on landing, must beat successively numerous armies, before he can wrest from us our possessions.

A worse enemy than the French has, however, been sapping the vitals of the constitution. Mr. Robson, whose return to parliament is a benefit to his country, and who is remembered in the city for putting a check to the mal-practices of the treasury, has brought to light abuses of a very serious nature in another department,

We lament, that his public spirit did not meet with the encouragement it deserved: but this arises from the great error in our system, the permitting of the officers of the executive government to have a seat in parliament. It is natural for them to think, that an individual member, who really is doing the great duty for which he is sent to parliament, is intruding into their concerns, and they wish every thing to evacuate from themselves. This mistaken notion must continue as long as the great officers of state have such a weight in the house; and it is felt upon too many occasions. Mr. Robson heard of an abuse in the barrack department, as he had before done in a similar abuse in one of the public offices; he stood up in his place, and mentioned it to the representatives of the people. Various objections were made to his motion, but on the following day the papers he required were granted on the motion of the very minister who had opposed him the night before, and this young minister imitated the conduct, and used the language of his predecessor in office. From these papers that appear, which has long been known in the places connected with barracks, that the greatest abuses have existed in the hiring of them, that what cost the public in one division only 40*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* a week, previous to the representation of a Mr. Atkins, was lowered immediately after to 24*l.* 16*s.* thus making a saving to the country in hiring about a dozen barns and three cottages of 833*l.* 16*s.* a year. From this small division we may judge of the manner in which the public money has been wasted over the whole country. We trust, that Mr. Robson will not be discouraged by the opposition that he has met with, but continue to exercise the rights of a member of parliament, and to support the privileges of the house; whose great and essential duty it is, to look after the expenditure of the public money, and not to leave it to the investigation merely of ministers, or commissioners appointed under their influence.

Mr. Paull has persisted with great perseverance in his endeavours to bring the Marquis Wellesley to justice. In spite of great opposition, he has supported the charges, with which he concluded the last report, and has succeeded so far as even to call witnesses to substantiate his complaints. His example proves, what may be done by a single man; and the little exceptions, that may be taken on some mistakes in the mode of conducting a business, cannot prevent a great and important subject from being discussed. On the 28th of May, he brought forward his promised charges on the conduct of the Marquis towards the Nabob of Oude; which were read by the clerk of the house, and then laid upon the table. These charges represent the condition of the Nabob, whom, without any just provocation, the Marquis treated with the utmost inhumanity, degrading him in the eyes of his subjects, urging him to disband his army, demanding the surrender of his territory, and in a variety of other particulars treating him in a manner dishonourable to the English character.

After the charges had been read, Mr. Paull moved that they should be printed. Mr. W. Keene observed upon them, that nabobs and viziers were not to be compared with the kings of Sardinia; that the tenure in India was entirely by the sword, and a prince held his dominions only till a stronger prince could dispossess him. Mr. Francis would not allow this distinction, but contended, that treaties with nabobs were to be held as binding as in all civilized countries. Mr. Fox hoped that the number of persons who disregarded the rights of nabobs was but small; for since we made treaties with them, as sovereign princes, they were to be treated by us with the respect due to that character. The papers were then ordered to be printed, and Mr. Paull gave notice, that he should move for papers on the Friday following, relative to the seizure of other territories.

Sir A. Wellesley contended that no longer delay should be permitted, and that these papers should belong to a separate charge. Mr. Thornton considered those papers as material to the charge, and after a short conversation between Mr. Paull and Sir A. Wellesley, the discussion of the charge was postponed for three weeks.

On the 3d. of June, Lord Temple moved, that the Oude charge might be taken into consideration on Wednesday fortnight, prefacing his motion with observations on the charge, as involving not only the public but the private character of Marquis Wellesley, as a charge of murder had been brought against him. To this Mr. Paull replied, by desiring the journals of the house of the 4th of April 1786 might be read, and then stating, that Mr. Burke, after a declaration of five years standing against Mr. Hastings, had pro-

duced his charges at different times, and six weeks elapsed from the printing to the discussion of the charges. It was his intention to bring forward the charge as soon as possible, but he should move neither to the right nor to the left, quicker nor slower, except as the circumstances of the case required. The noble lord might do as he pleased, and his attempt to take the business into his own hands might afford the house an opportunity of being entertained by his eloquence. Lord A. Hamilton thought the charge perfectly warranted by the papers on the table. Sir J. Newport contended, that the charge of murder against the Marquis, was as direct as any one in an indictment. Sir A. Wellesley explained the facts relative to the murder to be these. The Zemindars collect the customs: but by the company's regulations it was provided that they were not to collect them. This regulation was made known to them, but they refused to obey, and retired to their forts. In this situation they were attacked by the Bengal army, and some blood was shed: but he appealed to the house, whether blood shed in consequence of a disobedience to the law, could be considered as murder. Lord A. Hamilton explained, that the charge was warranted, he did not say proved, by the papers on the table. Mr. Fox submitted, that this was not the time to discuss the merits of the case, and after some conversation the motion was put and carried.

On the 18th of June, Lord Temple moved, that the order of the day might be read respecting the Oude charge, and Mr. Paull moved, that it might be taken into consideration. Mr. Bankes was for dismissing the motion, conceiving, that the legislature had provided a different tribunal, namely the tribunal established by act of parliament 1784 for the special trial of crimes committed in India. So complicated a case as this of Oude he contended could not be brought to a fair issue by the mode of impeachment, for the noble Lords before whom it would be tried, could not enter into the case with that minuteness, which was necessary in a case before a jury. The act of 1784 required, that the accuser should state his case in the court of King's-bench, and if it was deemed worthy of trial, then the court had power to constitute a tribunal consisting of a number of members from each house of parliament, and one judge from each of the three courts. Such a court was best formed for the examination of the case. The Master of the Rolls allowed, that such a course would save the house much trouble, but doubted its propriety; and conceived, that such a proceeding would trench too much upon the inquisitorial powers of the house. In fact, the court proposed was not more expeditious than the usual one by impeachment, and besides, it was not intended for the trial of such high political offences, as those with which the Marquis was charged. The change of proceeding would do justice neither to the accuser or the accused.

Mr. Fox suggested, that if the house were to enter upon oral evidence taken in the usual manner, it would be impossible to come to the conclusion of the business in the course of the present session. The power of impeachment he considered to be a cruel principle of the constitution, but the practical exercise of it ought to be attended with great caution. The house was to judge in what manner the proceedings might be made as little burdensome as possible, and they were not absolutely bound to entertain the charge. The bringing in of a charge was a matter for which the individual member only was responsible, the house was no party to it. As to impeachment he was as determined to vote against it as any man could be, who was still disposed to hear with patience and attention, and what arguments might here after be brought forward, but which had not hitherto been stated. Experience had taught him that impeachment was a very hopeless mode of proceeding, and that subjects of a very complicated nature could not be treated in that manner. The question was then put, and the house being resolved into a committee, Lord Teinmouth was examined, and upon subsequent days other witnesses were called. In what manner the business will end we leave our readers to prognosticate, who have lamented the issue of the last impeachment.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From May 21, to June 21, 1806.*

ACUTE DISEASES.			
Catarrhal Affections	26	Summer Fever	2
Inflammatory sore Throat	2	Typhus	1
Pleurisy	1	Dysentery	4
		Acute Rheumatism	4

Erysipelas	2
Hooping Cough	1
Measles	1
Dolores post partum	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Headache	6
Hemicrania	1
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	14
Asthma	2
Asthenia	12
Dyspepsia	9
Giddiness	1
Consumption	2
Chronic Rheumatism	11
Lumbago	2
Sciatica	2
Diarrhœa	4
Tympanites	1
Hepatic Pains	2
Enterodynia	2
Constipation	2
Worms	3
Merasmus	4
Piles	1
Nephralgia	2
Dysuria	1
Hæmaturia	2
Menorrhagia	4
Amenonhæa	4
Leuconhæa	1
Gonorrhæa	2
Hysteria	1
Epilepsy	2
Hemiplegia	1
Convulsions	1
Scropula	2
Hectic of Youth	1
Catenhus Vesicæ	1
Contusions	2
Cutaneous Eruptions	12
Number of Cases	165

Although the temperature has been regular, and hot, catarrhal complaints have prevailed to a considerable extent, beyond what is usual at this season. This is probably owing to imprudent exposure, after great perspiration, to currents of air, especially as the wind has been frequently from the east and north-east, and therefore occasionally chilly in the shade. Rheumatisms, both acute and chronic, have also been probably for the same reason, much more prevalent than is usual in June.

All contagious diseases continue to be of rare occurrence; and the complaints of the alimentary canal, peculiar to the hot months, have not yet begun to appear. In short, though there has been, on the whole, a considerable number of invalids, their disorders have been but of a trivial nature, confining few to their rooms, and readily yielding to remedies.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, May 17, 1806, to June 21, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

ATKINSON, I. Rawdon, York, grocer, (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn.) Atkinson, W. Liverpool, brewer, (Gill and Co. Liverpool.) Aye, J. Great Whelnetham, Suffolk, miller. (Pate, Bury St. Edmunds.) Aungier, G. Kent Road, Surry, distiller, (Wiltshire, Hatton-garden.) Atkinson, R. H Waters, and W. Ord, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants, (Elstob, Catherine-street, Trinity-square.) Alvey, N. late of Spalding, Lincoln, brewer, (Thomas and Son. Fen Court, Fenchurch St.) Anderson, A. London, insurance-broker, (Swaine and Co. Old Tewry.)

Brindle, W and R Brindle, late of Clayton, Lancaster, calico bleachers, (Shaw jun. Burnley.) Bedford, D. and J. Kempster, Halesowen, Salop, wire drawers. (Spurrier, Birmingham.) Brown, G. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant, (Aubert, Symond's Inn.) Barfoot, W. Waltham Abbey, grocer, (Rigby, New City Chambers.) Baker, J. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, jobber of cattle, (Boys, Bridgewater.) Bent, R. Lincoln's Inn Fields, merchant, (Leight and Co. New Bridge-street.) Batie, A. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, (Walters, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

Booth, J. jun. Holcome Brook, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, (Parker, Bury, Lancashire.)

Collin, J. Houndsditch, plumber, (Luckett and Co. Wilson-street.) Chase, D. Dean-street, Holborn, cordwainer, Phillipson and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.) Campbell, R. Broker-row, Moorfields, broker, (Nelson, Palsgrave-place, Temple Bar.) Critchley, W. Manchester, calico printer, (Hewitt, Manchester.)

Dickenson, J. Golborne, Lancaster, cotton spinner, (Bradford, Warrington.) Durham, A. Birmingham, grocer, (Lowe, of ditto.) Drake, F. Plymouth-dock, baker, (Allen, New Bridge-street.) Davis, W. Holborn, linen-draper, (Twynam and Co. Temple.) Dickenson, T Manchester, cheese-monger, (Fisher, Gainsburgh.) Dugdall, P. Portsea, pork-butcher, (Poulden, Portsea.)

Edwards, J. Wigmore-st. sadler, (Gibbard, Milbank-street.)

Field, S. Plymouth-dock, wine-merchant, (Coote, Austin-friars.) Fairweather, J. Oxford-street, linen-draper, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's-church yard.) Farr, R. Woontan, Hereford-hire, timber-merchant, (Downs and Co. Hereford.) Farmery, W. Leeds.

white-smith, (Skelton, Leeds.) Fisher, H. Gracechurch-street, grocer, (Allen, London-street.) Fiddeman, W. Wackton, Norfolk, merchant, (Tilbury and Co. Bedford-row.) Flint, R. Rotherham, York, liquor-merchant, (J. Oxley, jun. Rotherham.) Fawcett, J. Helmsley, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant, (Robinson, Essex-street.) Frost, W. St. Mary, White-chapel, coach-maker, (Loxley, Cheapside.)

Gallagher, J. Sandgate, Kent, draper, (Adams, Old Jewry.) Gill, R. Wakefield, York, miller, (Wilson, Hatton-garden.) Glover, D. Gutter-lane, merchant, (Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.) Gibson, M. Sculcoater, Yorkshire, stone-mason, (Prickett, Hull.) Hobbs, J. Pitt-street, Surry, bricklayer, (Warsan, Church-street, Newington Butts.) Huntingdon, S. Chester, linen-draper, (Bailey, Chester.) Hebberden, A. Fareham, Hants, milliner, (Lys, Tooke's Court.) Hardman, R. and P. Wright, Liverpool, merchants, (Stanistreet and Co. Liverpool.) Hawkins, J. D. Cavem-house. Kent, cabinet-maker, (Stupart, London-st. Greenwich.) Hookham, T. J. New Bond-street, bookseller, (Parker and Co. Strand.) Haymes, T. Jermyn-street, haberdasher, (Pullen, Fore-street.) Hoskins, G. Preston, Lancaster, merchant, (Grimshaw and Co. Preston.)

Jacobs, T. Broker's-garden, Leaden-hall-street, watch-maker, (Isaacs, George-street.) Ingleton, J. Strand, hatter, (Ribblewhite, &c. Gray's-inn-place.) Jack, M. George-street, Blackfriars-road, baker, (Davis, Lothbury.) Jarvis, J. Battle-bridge, coal-merchant, (Carter, Staples-inn.)

Kent, W. and F. Burlton, Sheern, slopsellers, (Burt, Gould-square, Churched-friars.) Kray, F. Stanhope-street, Clare-market, goldsmith, (Dawne, Covent-garden.) Kampf, F. Rathbone-place, cabinet-maker, (Batchelor and Co. Hare-court, Temple.)

Lewes, J. Westminster-road, victualler, (Parker and Co. Essex-street.) Leo, J. Manchester, merchant, (Saggers, Great-St. Helens.) Luckhurst, T. Canterbury, draper, (Davis, Castle-street, Holborn.) Leedham, J. Matlock, Derbyshire, innkeeper, (Matlock, Derby.) Lowe, G. and C. Amber Mill, Derby, cotton-spinners, (Knight, Manchester.) Lindo A. Great-street, Helens, merchants, (Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's-lane.) Lodge, W. Liverpool, stone-mason, (Forrest, Liverpool.)

Massey, J. Wilmslow, Chester, check-manufacturer, (Williamson Dumville, Knutsford, Chester.) Mayring, S. Manchester, merchant, (Hewitt, Manchester.) Moffatt, W. Queen-street, Long-acre, iron-monger, (Soukes and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.) Marriott, A. Olney, Berks, milliner, (Garrard, Olney.) Mears, C. Stock-port, Chester, cheesemonger, (Killminster, Leek.)

North, J. Norwich, upholsterer, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's-church-yard.) Nix, J. Chatham, taylor, (Thomas, Bearbinder-lane.) Naylor, R. Chiswell, Essex, merchant, (Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.) Nicholls, G. Portpool-lane, Holborn, builder, (Coleman, Silver-st Clerkenwell.)

Oliver, C. Bouverie-street, lace-merchant, (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square.)

Pyke, R. Liverpool, baker, (Crump and Co. Liverpool.) Potter, J. and W. Monkman, Silver-street, Wood-street, warehousemen, (Anthony, Earl-street, Blackfriars.) Payne, J. Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet-maker. (Price and Co. New-square, Lincoln's-inn.) Parsons, T. Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmonger, (Parsons, Somerton.) Prichard, C. G. and S. Turner, Chippenham, Wilts, victuallers, (White, Tetbury.) Pearson, P. Liverpool, merchant, (Wiatt, Liverpool.)

Rendell, S. West Teignmouth, (Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.) Rayson, G. Leeds, Yorkshire, druggist, (Bolland and Co. Leeds.) Rayson, H. Liverpool, druggist, (Forrest, Liverpool.) Richards, G. Gough-square, furrier, (Allen, London-street.) Robinson, W. Manchester, cotton-spinner, (Sharp and Co. Manchester.) Renmant, W. Chancery-lane, plumber, (Humphreys, Token-house-yard.) Roberts, R. Liverpool, merchant, (Griffith, Liverpool.) Rigby, J. Wigan, Lancaster, leather-cutter. (Gaskell, Wigan.) Reynard, F. Scotton, Yorkshire, butcher, (Richardson, Knaresbrough.)

Storey, W. F. Smallwood, and T. and J. Scholes, Manchester, calico printers. (Willis, Warnford-court.) Smith, H. City-road, paper-hanger, (Few, North-street, Red-lion-square.) Somerville, J. Chancery-lane, cabinet-maker, (Robinson, Prospect-row, Bermondsey.) Sykes, B. Liverpool, dealer, (Oried, Liverpool.) Shillingford, J. Stanton-street, John, Oxfordshire, butcher, (Moore, Bicester.) Stride, J. Emsworth, county of Southampton, grocer, (Butler, Havant, Hants.) Storah, J. Bath, Somersetshire, milliner, (Sheppard, Bath.) Searle, F. and F. Newman-street, Oxford-street, grocers, (Smith, Hatton-garden.) Shaw, J. Heights, near Delph, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, (Edge, Manchester.) Salt, S. Clayton, within Droylsder, Manchester, calico printer, (Law, Manchester.) Stewart, D. Fleet-lane, baker, (Holmes, Mark-lane.)

Tanner, G. Bristol, cutler, (Bengough and Co. Bristol.) Tweddell, T. Liverpool, sadler, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.) Tattersall, J. Barrowford, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, (Bolton and Co. Colne.) Toulmin, R. Liverpool, cabinet-maker, (Davis, Liverpool.)

Vaughan, G. jun. and G. Vaughan, sen. Snatchwood, Monmouthshire, coal-merchants, (Hartley, Bristol.)

White, A. Aldermanbury, factor, (Vi-

zard, Gray's-inn-square.) Wade, S. Manchester, and S. Blakeley, late of London, dealers, (Ellis, Cursitor-street, London, or Kearsley and Co. Manchester.) Weeden, D. N. Whitechapel-road, brush-maker. (Allen, London-street.) White, T. Woodchester, Glouce tershire, clothier, (Jackson, Gray's-inn-square.) Woodward, A. Liverpool, wire-mer hant. (Greaves, Liverpool.) Weston, T. Lane-end Staffordshire, potter, (Parker, Stafford.) Westwood, M Crooked-lane, cabinet-maker, Watts, Symonds-inn.) Woodward, A. Liverpool, porter-merchant, (Williamson, Live pool.) Wood, J. Bolton-le Moors, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer, (Cro s, Bolton-le-Moors.) Watters, H. Fenchurch-street, merchant, Latimer, Gray's-inn-square.)

DIVIDENDS.

Agar, T. King ton-upon-Hull, hatter, June 14 Aveson, H. Manchester, publican, July 2. Aked, G. and C. Young, Glamford-briggs, Lincolnshire, corn-merchants, July 5.

Burnthwaite, W. sen late of Ulverstone, Lancashire miller, Augu t 29. Bexon, W. Gosport, hawker, July 29. Bryans, T. Little Britain, dea er, June 21. Bruere, W. Hatton-garden, merchant, June 21 Baker, J. Holborn. linen-draper, June 24. Bowmer, T. Brampton, Lincoln, tanner, June 9. Bainbridge, M. Goswell-street, tailor, June 21. Balding, W. Holt, Norfolk, grocer, June 16 Bennett, J. and T. Bennett, Huntington, drapers. June 26 Burke, J. F. Cannon-street, ship-owner, June 28. Baldock, T. Chatham-hall, Kent, miller, June 28. Brown, T. Wintringham, Lincolnshire, baker. July 4. Beatson, W. sen. R. Beatson, J Beatson, and W. Beatson. jun. Masborough, Yorkshire, chemists, July 2.

Curzon, C. Portsea, Hants, shop-keeper, June 21. Compton, S. Newgate-street, merchant, July 1. Compton Spencer, Newstreet, Bishopgate-street, merchant, July 1. Costa, J. M. Da. Thavies-inn, Holborn, merchant. June 28. Crenan, J. Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, book-binder, July 22. Collison, T. Hitchin, Hertford, merchant, July 19. Chapman, P. and T. Hepkin, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocers, July 8. Clifton, W Ryder's-court, Cranborn-street, victualler, July 13. Candlish, M. Whitehaven, mercer, July 12.

Derbyshire, R. Liverpool, grocer, June 21. Denny, T. Great Glemham, Suffolk, merchant, June 16. Dingman, W. Liverpool, merchant, June 26. Dobson, H. Godmanchester, and E. Dobson, Brampton, Huntingdonshire, millers, June 26. Dewdney, B. Linkfield-street, Reigate, Surrey, horse-dealer, July 22. Drummond, W. Fobbing, Essex, mariner, August 2. Donnison, T. Prescot-street, Goodmans-fields, merchant, July 2. Dow, J. Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, July 8. Davidson, A. Chester, wine-merchant, July 11. Dunmore, E. Stanton Wyvell, Leicestershire, miller, July 27.

Eddells, T. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, June 28. Ellis, T. Tavistock street, linen-draper. June 21. Ellis, B. Liverpool, liquor-merchant, July 3.

Field, W. Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames-street, merchant, July 1. Field, G. Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames-street, merchant, July 1. Fowkes, J. Bush-lane, wine-merchant, June 7. Freduch, G. Great East Cheap, broker, June 28. Falknor, M. and W. Birch, Manchester, stationers, June 24 Ford, S. Birmingham, merchant, July 4.

Gardner, W. Luton, Bedford, sack manufacturer. July 29. Graham, J. K. Fowey, Cornwall merchant, July 9. Graham, T. late of Mildenhall and since of Stoke, Nayland, Suffolk, hair-merchant, July 13.

Giffard, T. Shepherd-street, Oxford-street, coal-merchant, June 21. Grey, A. Fleet-street, mercer, July 22. Griffin, E. Bedwardine, Worcestershire, grocer, June 25. Ginger, R. Queenhithe, salter, June 21. Green, R. Olney, Buckingham-hire, lace-merchant, June 25. Gowland, T. jun. White Lion Court, Birchin-lane, merchant, June 28 Goodwin, W. King's Arms Stairs, Westminster-bridge-road, timber-merchant, July 2. Grayson, W. and P. Shiers. Southwark, hop and seed-merchants, July 1. Graves, W. jun. of Lloyd's coffee-house, merchant, July 5. Greenly, W. St. Martin, Hereford, hop-merchant, July 7.

Holmes, T. Botchergate, near Carlisle, carrier, June 19. Haynes, T. Ounde, Northamptonshire, nurseryman, June 18. Hall, W. Silver-street, Wood-street, Mancheste , warehouseman, June 28. Higgs, D Chipping, Sodbury, Gloucester, brandy-merchant, June 18. Hindle, T. Pancras-place, brick-layer, June 28. Hammond, G. Stamford Lincolnshire, mercer, June 30. Harrison, W. Isleworth, Middlesex, merchant, July 2. Hughes, M. Bury-court, Lovelane, wool-merchant, June 28. Harvil, A. Birmingham, factor, July 8. Hendric, R. Blossam-street, Spital-fields, silk-dyer, July 2. Hammond, G. Canterbury, upholsterer, July 2. Hall, F. Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, July 7.

Ivey, W. Titchfield, St Mary-le-bone, tayor, June 10. Irwin J. Wood-street, warehouseman, June 21. Jordan, T. T. Gloucester, grocer, June 16. Jones, S. Plymouth dock, shop-keeper, July 12. Jones, J. Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, maltster, July 9. Johnson, C. Marquis of Granby yard, Knightsbridge, table-keeper, July 5. Jenkins, D. Solva, Pembrokeshire, linendraper, July 8.

Kemp, T. Knaresborough, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, June 16. Keir, L. Throgmor-

ton-street, merchant, June 28. Kemp, W. Farnham, Kent, grocer, July 12. Knight, W. Tunbridge-wells, banker, July 19.

Lonsdale, T. Lower Brooke-street, linendraper, June 24. Loft, J. C. and T. Friday-street, warehousemen, July 1. Leming, T. Preston, Lancashire, J. Myres, Cleckheaton, York hire, and W. Chapman, Preston, worsted-manufacturers, June 25. Lockwood, T. Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer, July 9. Lowe, E. Shrewsbury, Salop, warehouseman, July 7.

Maine, G. jun. Colchester, horse-dealer, June 21. Miller, T. Ilford, Essex, dealer, July 1. Milner, J. Morley, York-hire, woolstapler, June 26. Marriott, J. Olney, Buckinghamshire, lace-merchant, July 1. Metcalf, J. and J. Teyes, Upper East Smithfield, oilmen, July 5. Mills, J. P. Ford-street, near Colchester, shop-keeper, June 28. Martin, T. and J. H. Ford, Coleman-street, wool-brokers, June 28. Mosphew, W. Rotherfield, Sussex, corndealer, July 8.

Nixon, E. Manchester merchant, July 4. Newman, S. Finsbury place, merchant, June 24. Nool, T. H. Birmingham, draper, July 2. Newman, R. Dartmouth, ship-builder, July 8.

Peters, T. and A. Borough, linen-drapers, June 17. Parkinson, R. Deal, Kent, druggist, June 24. Pugh, W. Berwick-street, Soho, taylor, June 28. Parker, T. Glamford-brigg, Lincolnshire, malster, July 5. Palmer, T. Goodge-street, St. Pancras, taylor, July 8. Papitton, P. T. St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, July 2. Parkinson, T. and J. Parkinson, Coleman-street, chemists, June 28. Payne, E. late of Taunton, Somersetshire, druggist, July 14. Price, J. Finsbury-square, merchant, July 26.

Rushforth, B. Marhall-hall, and W. Rushforth, Crowstone-hall, Hallifax merchants, June 19. Russell, J. Worcester, grocer, June 23. Russell, J. and E. Russell, W. Hartland, and T. Williams, Worcester, merchants, June 23. Ryan, A. and W. Baynes, Harrington, Lancashire, joiners, July 1. Reeve, W. Bristol, merchant, July 4. Richardson, T. and T. Worthington, Manchester, merchants, July 8. Riching, S. and Somerset Riching, Oxford, breechesmakers, July 26.

Stead, W. Mortimer-street, merchant, July 5. Starey, T. Newgate-street, wholesale linen-draper, June 23. Swann, J. Hinckley, Leicestershire, carrier, June 27. Skill, J. Strand, oil-man, July 2. Skottowe, J. St. Mary Cray, Kent, mariner, July 8. Swift, W. Sun-street, trunk-maker, July 8. Stainsby, R. Bristol, grocer, July 17. Sudgen, J. and W. Gamble, Liverpool, merchants, June 16. Smith, J. and S. King, New-street, woollen-drapers, June 21. Smith, R. late of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, mercer and draper, June 17. Smith, W. and J. Ashton, Newgate-street, linendrapers, August 26. Sawyer, M. J. London, P. M. Morel, and W. Blogg, Savannah, America, merchants, June 17. Speers, W. Rood-lane, dealer, June 24. Smith, L. Portsmouth, draper, July 5. Share, T. Cleobury-Mortimer, Shrop hire, druggist, June 23. Share, E. widow, Cleobury-Mortimer, Shropshire, druggist, June 23. Shepperd, P. Lynn, Norfolk, draper, June 28.

Teasdale, T. Penrith, Cumberland, innkeeper, June 16. Tuke, J. B. late of Beverley, Yorkshire, banker, June 17. Thompson, W. and P. Barker, Dean-street, Southwark, merchants, June 21. Tagg, M. Bath, grocer, June 25. Tripp, E. Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, carpenter, July 4. Thompson, R. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer, July 8.

Uther, J. W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, August 6.

Wilde, J. J. Watts, and J. Boddy, Upper Thames-street, grocers, June 28. Whitehouse, S. Tamworth, Warwick, mercer, August 14. Windover, N. Epsom, Surrey, corn-dealer, July 8. Wood, J. Warding, Sussex, shopkeeper, July 10. Wells, J. and T. Wells, Holborn-bridge, July 5. Wilson, W. Coal Exchange, coal-merchant, July 12. Warner, H. Bristol, basketmaker, June 24. Williams, T. Castle-street, Bloomsbury, money-scrivener, June 21. Williams, T. G. Marshall-street, London-road, coal-merchant, June 21. Wood, R. late of Liverpool, merchant, June 16. Wilson, G. and E. Dixey, Wardrobe-place, London, opticians, June 14. Witke, J. A. Coleman-street, merchant, June 21. Walker, R. Leicester, dealer, June 19. Whitaker, W. Manchester, merchant, July 5. Watkins, M. Wells, Somersetshire, milliner, June 21. Wagner, B. P. Great Winchester-street, merchant, June 21.

Yate, J. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, June 28.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—The Rev. James Wood, D.D. rector of Marston, to Miss Bromhead, of Lincoln.

Died.]—At Bedford, Mrs. Wilson, wife of M. W. W. esq.—Rev. Simon Samuel Lawry, Rector of Blunham.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.]—At Denham, Mr. T. Cox, medical bookseller in St. Thomas's-str.

Southwark.—Miss Martha Harrison, daughter of Thomas H. of Wolverton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.]—At Cambridge, Mr. Wm. Page, bookseller. He was apparently in perfect health, when he complained of a pain near his heart, and suddenly expired.—The Rev. W. Butts, rector of Little Wilbraham, and vicar of Granchester, both in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which Mr. B. was admitted in 1763; B.A. 1768: M.A. and Fellow, 1771. He died in consequence of a blood vessel bursting while he was driving his niece in a gig.

CORNWALL.

Died.]—Mrs. Stackhouse, wife of Wm. S. of Trehane.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—At Chester, Rt. Foulkes Currie, M.D. to Miss Ravenscroft, of Davenham.

Died.]—Mrs. Palen, of Egerton-green, near Malpes.—Mr. Js. Green, son of Mr. G. of Cuddington.

DEVONSHIRE.

The new and extensive structure for the augmentation of the Lunatic Asylum, near Exeter, is entirely finished, with every accommodation for those unfortunate objects to whose use it is destined, and it is completely furnished. In the progress of the building several advantageous improvements were adopted, by which means the cost considerably exceeded the original estimates. In consequence of this, after discharging all the bills, a mere trifle for carrying on the purposes of the charity remains in the hands of the treasurer. During the short period of the existence of this charity, upwards of seventy patients have been perfectly relieved by it, and have been restored to the public useful members of society, and in safety and comfort to their friends and families. There are now in the asylum 38 other patients, most of whom are far advanced in their recovery, and there is complete accommodation for ten more.

Married.]—John Collings, esq. of Dunsford, to Miss Susan Cornish, of Bath.

Died.]—At Totness, Mrs. Birdwood, relict of Dr. B. of that place.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—At Chesterfield, the French prisoner of war Gen. D'Henin, to Miss E. J. Dickson.

Died.—Mr. Jos. Walker, of South Wingfield, aged 65, on the road, in a journey to Preston.—J. Mills, Esq. of Cowley, near Chesterfield.

DURHAM.

Married.]—At Stockton upon Tees, the Rev. Mr. Ewbank, to Miss Cooper, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire.—Mr. Wm. Hayton, of Sunderland, to Miss Hodgson, of Alston.

Died.]—At Durham, Mr. George Pearson.—Mrs. Mary Sadler, aged 84.—Mr. Thos. Olive, aged 58.—At South Shields, aged 101, Margaret Tate, who could read a newspaper till two days before her death.—Mr. John Eyston, post-master, aged 76.—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. John Garthorn, aged 75.—Mr. Chr. Hutchinson.—At Sunderland, Mr. Geo. Symcé

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.—At Dorchester, aged 71, Morgan Jeatman, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.]—At Earle's Colne, Edmund Henning, esq. to Miss Fowell, Buxton.

Died.]—At Abberries, aged 79, Rt. Andrews, esq. the oldest magistrate of this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—At Gloucester, Lieut. Graham, of the 96th reg. to Miss Baird.—Mr. Jabet, to Miss Bridgens.—John Baker, esq. of Aldwick-court, Somerset, to Miss Weaver, daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Gloucester.

Died.—At Cirencester, Mr. House, formerly a surgeon in the army. While conversing with a person in the market, he dropped down and instantly expired, leaving a wife and twelve children.—Rev. H. J. Jefferies, Rector of Minchinhampton and Rodborough.—At Forthampton, Wm. Henry Beauchamp, esq. third son of the late Sir Wm. B. proctor.—At Tidenham-house, J. Williams, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. G. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. G. Heathcote, Fellow of Winchester College. At Haslar Hospital, aged 21, Lieut. Billinghurst, of the Royal Marines, son of Lieut. Billinghurst who died lately at one of the Signal Posts of the Isle of Wight. He was buried in Portsmouth Garrison Chapel, with military honours.—At Tunworth near Basingstoke, the Rev. John Ilsley, Rector of the former place.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Alban's, Mrs. Susanna Elliott relict of the late William E. esq.—At Cheshunt, aged 78, Mrs. Judith Auber.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Miss Binley to Mr. Jackson.—At Alford, Mr. John Marver to Miss Pearson.—At Horncastle, Mr. Kirkby to Miss T. Beaumont of Raithby. The bride is one of three sisters now living, who were born at a birth.—At Louth, Mr. Abraham Blakey of Wakefield to Miss Bellamy.—Mr. Garnill to Miss Johnson.—Mr. Fletcher of Donnington to Miss R. Rennison.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 30, Mr. William Hannah, draper.—Mr. Daniel Caparn aged 24.—The Rev. Mr. Mounsey, aged 82, of Market Rasen.—Mr. Rose, jun.—Mr. Swan jun. aged 17.—At Alford, Mrs Catley.—At Louth, aged 68, Mr. Kew.—Mrs. M. West.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Stone, esq. of North Kilworth, to Miss Spendlove, of Hoddesdon.—At Great Dalley, Captain Robert Hall, of the 45th regiment, to Miss Maltby, only daughter of Samuel M. of Shelton, Notts.—Wm. Fisher Hulse, esq. Major of the Leicestershire Militia, to Miss A Crickett, daughter of C. A. Crickett, esq. of Smitter Hall, Essex.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 29, Mrs. Cloutt, wife of the Rev. Thomas Cloutt.

NORFOLK.

Died.] The Rev. Geo. Thomas, Vicar of East Dereham, and brother of the late Dr. Thomas Bishop of Rochester.—The Rev. Henry Jackson Close, formerly Rector of Carleton St. Peter.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 21, Mr. Thomas Coles.—Mrs. Sarah, of Birmingham.—Richard Gorges Fettiplace, esq. of Swinbrook, and one of the verderers of Whichwood forest.—At Cokethorpe park, Edward Shirley, esq.—At Thame, Mr. Henry Reynolds, attorney-at-law.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] George Armstrong, esq. of the 50th regiment of foot, to Miss M. Swymmer, daughter of the late William S. esq. of Rowberrow house. At Bath, the Rev. Bootle Newton, to Mrs. Moon, of Kenysham.—Mr. Ballans, to Miss Spencer, of Welvidere.

Died.] At Clifton, the Hon. Elizabeth Wolfe, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Kilwarden, chief justice of Ireland. It will be remembered that she was in the carriage with her father, when he was massacred in the streets of Dublin, July, 1803.—At Bristol, the Rev. Thos. Hughes, A. M. of Monmouth.—George Daubeny, esq one of the aldermen, and formerly representative in parliament for that city.—Mr. Reeves, a purser in the service of the East India company.—At Clifton, Lieut.-Col. Peter, late of the 66th regiment.—At Bath, Mr. George Hare, of Taunton.—Joseph Cuzreau, esq. aged 74.—Thos. Smith, an ingenious artificer of Derbyshire petrifactions.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. John W. Harrison, M. A. rector of St. Clement's, Shrewsbury, and a minor canon of Worcester cathedral. Many years previous to his death he had suffered much from excruciating pain in his head, which, in compliance with his own express desire, was investigated by Mr. Cole, who, on opening it, found the membranes that surrounded and divided the brain osified, and the brain itself subjugated to a great degree of inflammation, and become indurated.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Blachley, wife of Charles Blachley, esq.—At Rushbrook Hall, near Bury, aged 69, Sir Charles Davers, bart. He represented that town in five successive parliaments, elected since the year 1774.—The Rev. Humphrey Smithies, aged 83, rector of Alpheton, and formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B. A. 1743, M. A. 1782.

SURRY.

Died.] At Gatton park, Mrs. Smyth wife of Dr. James Carmichael Smyth. At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, Mrs. Goodenough, relict of the late Dr. Goodenough, and sister of Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. John W. Harrison, rector of St. Clement's Worcester, and minor canon of that cathedral.—Mr. Terry, of Chaceley Court.—At Bromsgrove, the Rev. Walter Powell.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] Master Algood Dawson Robinson, second son of Mr. R. portrait painter of Wyndermere, and brother of the youthful poet Romney Robinson.—At Appleby Castle, Richard Heelis, M. D.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leeds, the Rev. W. T. Staines, M. A. of Rochester, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Jane Bolland, daughter of Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. Thomas Bell, the Irish giant, to Miss Mary Stanley, of Sheffield.—At Ecclesfield, William Walker, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss M. Walker, of Wincobank, near Sheffield.—Mr. George Davies, of the Stock Exchange, London, to Miss Jane Davison, daughter of Dr. Davison, of Harewood.—At Hull, Mr. L. A. Key, of Weighton, to Miss Ritson.—Mr. J. Gould, to Miss S. Wills.—Mr. Wm. Jackson, to Miss E. Gildart.

Died.] At Angrove Hall, near Stokesley, aged 79, Thomas Wayne, esq. He has bequeathed his Estates to one of the Sons of Richardson Harrison esq. of Taunton Castle, Somerset, who is to take the name and bear the arms of Wayne.—Mr. John Middleton of Beverly, at his lodgings in London.—At Serlby hall, the Hon. Miss Charlotte Monckton, daughter of Viscount Galway.—Mr. Michael Allan, aged 18, son of Mr. A. of Whitby. He was second mate of the Diamond hired armed ship, and in passing over the Flats in returning from the French coast to the Downs, she unluckily took the ground at the South Knoll, the tide being at ebb. At the return of the tide, while blowing a strong gale, the jolly boat was dispatched to recover the kedge, in the performance of which service, he, and six others, were overwhelmed in the sea.—At Egton, aged 71, the Rev. Richard Robinson, M. A. minister of Egton, Glosedale, and Goatland.—At York, aged 66, Mr. William Fowler; he served the office of sheriff of that city in 1794.—At Ripon, Wm. Colbeck, esq. an alderman of that corporation, and who served the office of mayor in 1803.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Inverary Castle, on the 24th of May, his Grace, John Campbell, Duke, (1701) Marquis, (1641) and Earl (1457) of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, (1701) Earl of Campbell and Cowal, (1701) Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, (1701) Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie (1701) and Baron Sundridge, of Coombamb, in Kent, (1706) heritable master of the king's household in Scotland, admiral of the Western Isles, keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, hereditary sheriff of Argyll, and keeper of Denoon castle, a field marshal of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 3rd. regiment of Foot Guards, and president of the Highland Society. He was the son of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, and Mary, daughter of John Lord Bellenden, and was born in 1722. His grace married March 3, 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, esq. and relict of James, Duke of Hamilton, and she was created a baroness of England in her own right, in 1776, by the title of Baroness Hamilton of Hamildon, with remainder to her heirs male by the Duke of Argyll. By this lady his Grace had issue, 1st, George-John, born Feb. 17, 1760, who died an infant; 2d, George-William, Marquis of Lorn, born Sept. 22, 1763, succeeded to the barony of Hamilton on the death of his mother, and now Duke of Argyll; 3rd, John-Douglas-Henry-Edward, born Dec. 24, 1777; 4th, Augusta, born March 31, 1760, married to Capt. Clavering, and has issue; and 5th, Charlotte Susan-Maria, born June 21, 1775, and married to Captain Campbell. The military promotions of the Duke, were Colonel, Nov. 10, 1755; Major-General, June 25, 1759; Lieutenant-General, Jan. 19, 1761; General, March 19, 1778; and Field Marshal, July 30, 1790. His Grace was appointed Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot, Sept. 11, 1765, from which he was promoted to the command of the 3rd. foot guards, May 9, 1782.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Limerick, aged 85, Patrick Allen, M. D.—At Londonderry, Philip Bartholomew, esq. captain in the royal navy, and regulating officer of the impress service on that station. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1797.—At the rectory, Essexford, Louth, the Rev. Luke George, rector of that place, and of Bally Adams, Queen's County, brother of Baron G. and of St. Rupert George, of the transport board.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, MAY, 1806.

D	H	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H	C	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 1,11
1	7	29.97	47.5	51	62	4	SSE 1	hazy	
	2	29.94	54	53	56	5	S 2	. less cloudy at times	
2	7	29.77	50.5	52.5	59	3	S 1		
	2	29.74	63.5	56	50	1	SSW 2	. calm . hazy eve; gentle rain	
3	7	29.78	52.5	56.5	63	5	NNE 1	chiefly gentle rain	
	2	29.91	51.5	55.5	65	h	NNE 2	little rain . rainy night : fair	
4	7	30.14	44.5	51.5	61	4	NE 3	. rain	
	2	30.21	53.5	53.5	58	h	ENE 2	not cloudy . fine night	
5	7	30.24	45	61	62	h	NE 1	not cloudy . fine . rain	
	2	30.20	52	53.5	65	h	ENE 1	. fine night	
6	7	30.01	48.5	52	63	3	NNE 1	hazy . fine	
	2	29.92	63.5	57.5	60	2	ENE 1	hazy : fine at 6 . little rain	
7	7	29.74	54.5	55.5	65	h	E 1	little rain . chiefly fine	
	2	29.72	67	61	57	5	E 1	. fine	
8	7	29.69	57	58.5	62	1	ENE 2		
	2	29.69	68	63.5	56	1	E 1		
9	7	29.65	52.5	53.5	65	h	NE 1	. little wet	
	2	29.62	61.5	60.5	61	5	SSE 1	. fine . clear night	
10	7	29.76	55	58	64	h	SSE 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	29.81	66.5	60.5	51	1	S 1		
11	7	29.90	53.5	59	62	h	NW 1	: fine	
	2	29.90	58.5	59	57	3	NW 1	. little rain at night	
12	7	29.94	52	56.5	62	5	N 1		
	2	29.95	57	57	61	5	N 2	. fine . thick upward . wind E at night : drizzly	
13	7	29.86	48	53.5	67	h	E 1	continual drizzling	
	2	29.86	52	55.5	75	h	E 1	drizzling at times : fair . little rain	
14	7	29.71	51	54.5	75	h	E 1	continual rain	
	2	29.57	57	57	76	5	E 1	little rain . chiefly fair . wind S : windy	
15	7	29.59	54	56	64	4	SSW 3	. chiefly less cloudy	
	2	29.78	60.5	58.5	54	4	SW 2	. less cloudy	
16	7	30.05	49	55	63	3	SW 1	hazy	
	2	30.10	61.5	58	53	3	WSW 1	. wind S at eve . clear	
17	7	30.18	52	56.5	60	2	SSE 1	hazy	
	2	30 21	64.5	59.5	52	2	ESE 1	. clear eve	
18	7	30.39	53	56.5	56	0	E 1	hazy	
N	2	30.47	67.5	61.5	44	1	ENE 2		
19	7	30.58	52.5	58	52	1	ENE 1		
	2	30.58	65.5	60.5	44	1	ENE 2		
20	7	30.39	51.5	56	53	1	ENE 1		
	2	30 35	69.5	62.5	45	1	ENE 2	. more cloudy night	
21	7	30.33	55	54.5	54	5	N 1		
	2	30.28	62.5	62	50	5	N 1	. little wet . fine and more wind . cloudy night :	
22	7	30.28	52	58	59	5	N 3	little rain . fine [little rain	
	2	30.34	65	62.5	51	1	NE 3	. less wind	
23	7	30.44	50.5	56.5	56	2	NE 2		
	2	30.35	65.5	61	46	1	ENE 3	. less wind	
24	7	30.32	53	57	54	1	NE 2	hazy	
	2	30.16	70	62.5	45	1	E 3	. less wind	
25	7	30.13	58	60	54	2	ENE 1	. more wind	
	2	30.13	72	65	45	1	E 3	. less wind	
26	7	30.06	60.5	62	54	1	ENE 1		
	2	30.06	73.5	66.5	46	1	E 2	. cloudy	
27	7	30.10	58	61.5	52	5	E 1	. thick upward . little rain : brighter	
	2	30.16	65	64.5	54	4	E 1	: fine	
28	7	30.20	56.5	61	57	2	ENE 1	hazy	
	2	30.20	70.5	66	52	2	NE 1	hazy . more hazy night . little rain	
29	7	30.18	59	62.5	62	h	E 1	. brighter . cloudy : wind N. fine	
	2	30.12	65	65.5	60	3	NNW 1	hazy	
30	7	30.00	53.5	60.5	58	3	NNW 1	hazy	
	2	29.93	64	62.5	54	3	NNW 1	hazy . cloudy eve . chiefly fine	
31	7	29 99	52	57.5	55	5	N 1	. less cloudy	
	2	30.02	57	59.5	52	4	N 2	ess . cloudy .	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended June 14, 1800.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	82	4	45	2	32	11	32	1
Surrey	90	4	40	0	32	0	31	0
Hertford	75	8	41	0	34	4	27	4
Bedford	73	10	——		33	6	27	7
Huntin.	76	7	——		32	8	26	8
Northa.	78	0	52	3	31	4	24	9
Rutland.	82	0	——		36	0	28	0
Leicestr.	84	6	46	11	34	8	27	5
Notting.	87	0	50	4	39	6	27	10
Derby..	89	0	——		48	0	29	8
Stafford	94	0	——		42	8	28	4
Salop ..	94	3	65	8	49	4	30	3
Herefor.	94	1	51	2	38	8	28	3
Wor'str.	89	9	44	4	37	2	31	11
Warwic.	92	10	——		37	0	31	10
Wilts ..	76	4	——		30	6	30	10
Berks ..	87	9	——		30	9	31	2
Oxford .	83	5	——		31	11	29	3
Bucks. .	74	10	——		32	7	30	9
Brecon .	94	4	60	9	46	4	24	0
Montgo	99	2	——		40	0	26	9
Radnor .	94	4	——		40	2	28	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	84	4	32	0	33	9	34	6
Kent	88	3	38	0	33	0	36	6
Sussex	84	8	——		——		38	8
Suffolk	80	0	——		31	9	32	0
Cambridge	78	10	——		30	4	22	6
Norfolk	79	6	41	1	28	6	26	10
Lincoln	82	4	54	6	34	5	23	3
York	76	4	53	4	29	10	24	8
Durham	76	8	——		——		27	6
Northumberland	76	3	48	0	32	8	27	11
Cumberland . . .	74	6	53	9	44	1	30	10
Westmorland . .	86	4	62	8	50	6	31	2
Lancaster	80	5	——		43	6	30	2
Chester	80	6	——		——		——	
Flint	92	7	——		49	9	——	
Denbigh	89	4	——		49	11	26	5
Anglesea	70	0	——		36	0	21	0
Carnarvon . . .	87	0	——		48	0	22	10
Merioneth . .	91	10	——		55	0	30	0
Cardigan	81	8	——		——		22	0
Pembroke . . .	75	3	——		35	8	20	0
Carmarthen . .	98	2	——		——		20	2
Glamorgan . . .	86	0	——		42	8	25	4
Gloucester . . .	85	6	——		36	10	30	8
Somerset	86	11	——		33	10	29	2
Monmouth . . .	102	8	——		——		——	
Devon	84	3	——		29	9	24	4
Cornwall	88	7	——		36	4	26	2
Dorset	81	7	——		30	0	33	10
Hants	80	11	——		29	0	32	9

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 34s. 8d.; Rye 48s. 11d.; Barley 37s. 3d.; Oats 28s. 3d.; Beans 42s. 3d.; Pease 42s. 2d.; Oatmeal 45s. 0d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats look generally promising, although effected in colour, by the constant blighting of the eastern and northerly winds. On the best lands, a very productive crop may be expected; for, although the clover leys were very foul, and the slug and wire worm did great mischief in the spring to the wheats sown thereon, yet even those have much recovered, and should we get moderate and favourable showers, the light land wheats may also be very good. They have generally bloomed, or flowered very successfully. Beans may yet be a good crop, but the barley, particularly that which was late sown, looks very sickly and backward, and generally the spring crops are hurt much for want of rain. The latter sown spring wheats in the North are in this predicament. The crops of hay are short on all the uplands, and everywhere but on the best meadow: the same of all the artificial grasses. There is, however, on hand, good stocks of all kinds of old corn and of hay. No turnip seed got in yet, for want of rain; for the same reason, the hops are backward, and the potatoes, which last may be a short crop, notwithstanding a very considerable breadth was planted.

Lean stock in the country much lower in price, and in great plenty, excepting pigs, the smaller kinds of which are worth a shilling per pound. Lean stock have been generally dearer this spring in the North, than the last.

At Smithfield, Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per stone. of 8lb. to sink the offal—mutton the same.—veal 2s. 6d. to 6s.—lamb 5s. to 7s.—pork 4s.. to 6s.—bacon 6s. to 6s. 8d.

Middlesex, June 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from MAY 20, to JUNE 24, 1800.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between		
Males	1032	2018	Males	700	1360		2 and 5 - 167	60 and 70 - 94
Females	986		Femal.	660			5 and 10 - 68	70 and 80 - 57
Whereof have died under two years old					409		10 and 20 - 47	80 and 90 - 28
							20 and 30 - 128	90 and 100 - 6
							30 and 40 - 145	
							40 and 50 - 159	
							50 and 60 - 125	

Peck Loaf 4s 5d, 4s 5d, 4s 4d. 4s 5d.

— Salt 20s per Bushel; 4½ per lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS from MAY 25, to JUNE 24, 1806, both inclusive.

By Messrs. Swift and Co. Stock Brokers, Old State Lottery Office, No. 11, Poultry.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5p.Ct.	India Stock	India Bonds	South Sea Stock.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806
1806																
May																
28	209	59 7/8	Shut.	77 1/8	Shut.	98 3/4	17 1/4	—	58 1/4		—	—	2s. dis.	—	Par.	2s. pm.
30	209	59 7/8	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	—	Do.	8 9-16th	—	183 1/4	Do.	64 1/2	1s. dis.	2 1/4s. pm.
31	—	59 3/4	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	—	1s. dis.	—	Par.	2 1/4s. pm.
June	208 1/4	59 7/8	—	77 1/4	—	—	17 1/4	—	58 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	208 1/2	59 3/4	—	—	—	—	17 3-16ths	—	—	—	—	183 1/2	—	—	—	—
3	—	60	—	77 1/8	—	—	17 1/4	—	59	—	—	182 1/2	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	2 1/4s. pm.
6	—	60 1/8	—	78 1/8	—	—	17 1/8	17 1-16th	59 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	2s. pm.	3s. pm.
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 5-16ths	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	Par.	—
9	209 1/2	—	—	78 1/4	—	—	17 1/4	—	59 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	—
10	—	—	—	78 1/2	—	99 1/8	17 5-16ths	—	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	—	Par.	—
12	209 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2 1/4s. pm.
13	—	—	—	78 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	60 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1/2s. pm.
16	210 1/4	61	—	79 1/8	—	—	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2s. pm.
17	210 1/4	61 1/4	—	79 3/8	—	—	—	—	60 1/8	8 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2s. pm.
18	210 1/2	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	Par.	—
19	211 1/2	62 1/8	—	80 1/2	—	—	17 11-16ths	—	61 1/8	—	—	—	2s. dis.	—	—	5 1/2s. pm.
20	—	62 1/4	—	81 1/2	—	—	17 3/4	—	—	—	91	—	1s. dis.	—	1s. pm.	6 1/2s. pm.
21	211	62 3/8	—	80 3/8	—	—	17 7/8	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	—	—	Par.	—
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